

KING FOUAD SEEKS
INCREASED POWERS
FROM CONSTITUTIONEgyptian Extremist Policy Would
Sweep Away All British In-
fluence From Their Country

By Special Cable

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, April 25.—With the exception of provision being made for all the posts of Undersecretary of State at the several ministries being held by Egyptians and for the discontinuation of the presence of the Financial Adviser at cabinet meetings, no important changes have been made in the machinery of the Government since the ministry of Abdel Khalek Sarwat Pasha came into office on March 1 under the new régime.

With the executive control still in the hands of Anglo-Egyptian officials, the internal administration of the country continues in a normal fashion and without any disorganization. As the retirement of important English officials is imminent owing to the new policy of suppression of some of the highest posts in the administration of the country, and the "disorganization" which is felt at the prospect, the influence of the undersecretaries of state, mostly capable men, will strengthen during the coming summer, though owing to the insufficiency of qualified Egyptians and the requirements of the British policy referred to below, many English officials will remain, though generally speaking, inconspicuously.

Maintaining British Policy
The British policy will be maintained with but slight modifications, the terms of the Curzon project in regard to the military forces of the country, especially as it affects the air force, and the question of the Sudan status quo will remain substantially as heretofore. A prominent position of safeguarding foreign interests and of controlling the country's external policy is demanded, but it is the sincere intention of the British Government to endow the Egyptians with as much internal independence as is possible, compatible with the maintenance of an efficient administration, which Great Britain is bound to secure for the protection of foreign interests and to avoid international complications.

The Egyptian Moderate policy is to attain complete internal independence as soon as it is feasible possible, with the retention of no English officials, unless through the lack of necessary qualifications on the part of the Egyptians or owing to British pressure.

Hope of the Moderates
Probably in order to remove any cause for British interference in favor of foreign interests, the demand of the French and Italian colonies for the retention of capitulations without modifications is welcome. The Moderates hope to gain control of the external policy of Egypt in due course through gaining foreign confidence or by an expected change in circumstances, but pan-Islamic or other retrogressive influences are not particularly evident. The Egyptian extremist policy is to sweep away all British influence both internal and external and to employ technicians of their own choosing. Such a pan-Oriental policy suits the character of the masses, and takes into connection with his despotic trait, explains the popular sympathy and support which is being exhibited toward Zaki Pasha.

However, the intelligentsia is too much imbued with western civilization, together with perhaps the smattering and growth of enlightenment of the fellahs and the appreciation of 46 years of fair administration is too marked to permit of the reversion to medievalism. Further than this, economic considerations apart from the British requirements render such a policy impracticable, all of which makes for the strengthening of the Moderates' position.

King Fouad is a Factor
An important factor in the political situation is King Fouad, who is both clever and assertive. He will endeavor to obtain considerable powers under the constitutional law which is now under preparation. Judging from the character of the Egyptians, a democratic government is the only possible one. If British influence is strong, it is evident that otherwise the sole means of the government at the present stage will be that of autocracy. As to personal interests, the immature opinions of Egyptians generally preclude the co-operation of the masses or of their representatives.

King Fouad appreciating this state of affairs is quite capable of seizing the opportunity of acquiring a preponderant influence through strong Italian sympathies. As the nominee of Great Britain, however, the King would probably conform to the British policy, hence the reason for British support.

The date of the parliamentary elections is still unfixd, but it is improbable that they will be held before the autumn. The Wafd Party is prohibited from holding electioneering meetings, as any opposition is considered obstructive. There is less political freedom under Sarwat Pasha than under the former régime. Meanwhile the status quo of Great Britain and Egypt will be maintained until the negotiations are opened with the National Assembly and also the ratification of the Constitution.

ADRIATIC PROBLEM UNSOLVED
By Special Cable

ROME, April 25.—The Jugo Slav Foreign Minister has handed a note to Carlo Schanzer, Foreign Minister, stating that he is unable to accept the Italian proposal for a settlement of the Adriatic problem.

BENGAL RAILWAY STRIKE
BROUGHT TO A CONCLUSIONEnd of Labor Trouble Coincides With An Improvement
in the Indian Political Situation.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 25.—Cabled news received by the East Indian railway agents here from Calcutta shows, The Christian Science Monitor learns, that the political strike on that line which so long paralyzed the trade of Bengal is now over. This strike, as already pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, was due to the propaganda of Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian Nationalists and was anti-European.

It involved a large Indian staff employed upon the railway and has been fought doggedly by the European management and assistants, who have broken down station by station. It persisted in the Calcutta neighborhood long after it had collapsed in the interior, but on April 11 all the Indians employed in Asansol, a big railway junction in the Bengal coal fields, went back to work and this has been followed since by the return of the workers upon the section between Asansol and the Calcutta terminus.

The whole line is now operating normally, thereby restoring the Indian coal trade and enabling the export of Indian spring wheat harvest to proceed. The Calcutta jute industry is also relieved of the pressure for fuel which at one time threatened the world supply of wheat sacks in the manufacture of which Calcutta has a monopoly. The breaking of this strike coincides with the general improve-

ment in the political situation throughout India, where the vigorous measures, which began at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit in arresting Indians who were preaching violence, has been followed by a considerable decrease in rioting.

Many of those arrested in the areas now restored to order have already been released while the sentences passed upon the more serious offenders are being revised in view of reducing overcrowding in the jails which is still considerable.

The mutiny today reported amongst the Imperial service troops in Hyderabad state, is so far entirely local and does not affect the Indian situation generally, though it is possible. The seriousness, though not to be overlooked, as anything of the kind recurring in a semi-independent Muhammadan state in any part of India is always liable to infect the native troops elsewhere.

This mutiny is the aftermath of the war and is probably connected with the change now proceeding in all of India's native states, in the amalgamating of their so-called Imperial service troops, hitherto a corps d'élite with the ordinary state troops, which were much less efficiently armed and disciplined. It is all part of the reduction of armaments which is taking place in India as elsewhere and, given firm and tactful handling should be very quickly suppressed.



Fouad I, Sultan of Egypt, Who Is Reported to Be Seeking Considerable Power for Himself Under the New Constitution

GOVERNMENT MOVES
TO END COAL STRIKEFederal Supervision Not
Included in Plan to Be Submitted
to Owners and Miners

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Government is working on a plan looking to the ending of the coal strike, which it will submit soon to both operators and union leaders, it was said today at the White House.

Details of the plan were not disclosed, but it was said that it does not include federal supervision of the coal industry.

The plan which now is receiving the attention of President Harding and his advisers, was said to contemplate a permanent solution, if possible, of the basic problems of the industry. Presentation of the plan, it was indicated, would be made when a favorable opportunity presents itself.

Strikers and Operators

to Survey Coal Supply
NEW YORK, April 25.—A nationwide check up of bituminous coal resources was begun today by both miners and operators, to determine to what extent the strike has depleted stocks on hand. Some concern was expressed among the union men at circulated reports that non-union mines have kept up with the demands of industry since the strike was called April 1.

These reports were corroborated by producers and agents, who claim that, despite the threatened shortage, the "visible" supply of soft coal is greater now than it was a month ago. The eastern market had weakened, instead of growing stronger, it was said. In New England, where transportation costs are a greater factor than

OCCUPATION OF HAITI
OPPOSED BY MR. BORAHProposes to Issue Public Défi to Congressional Opponents
of Islands' Independence

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 25.—"The breaking of a people's national spirit through the loss of independence has far outlived any material benefit which may have accrued to the Haitian people through American occupation," said William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho today in announcing his determination to take up the cudgels for the people of Haiti and San Domingo against the advocates of continued American domination. The cause of Haitian independence has found a new champion in the Senator from Idaho, who in accepting an invitation to address a Haitian independence mass meeting in New York on May 1 has served notice that he will take a firm stand in support of the movement. At that time he will publicly issue his défi to the Congressional opponents of independence for the islands and outline his course of action.

Senator Borah outlined the convictions upon which as soon as expedient he will press for Congressional action on the Haitian problem. They are the same convictions which he has always held but the recent disturbances in Haiti when prominent Haitian officials were arrested as "provocative agents" by the American occupation, occasioned determined protests, have brought the matter to a point where he feels public opinion should be directed toward the real facts and his New York address will be directed to that end.

The following three points were outlined by Mr. Borah as the main planks in his "platform" on the Haitian question: "I take the position," he said, "first,

TREATY REPORTED
SIGNED BY VATICAN
AND SOVIET RUSSIAConvention, It Is Said, Opens
Way to Religious Propaganda
in Return for Recognition

By Special Cable

GENOA, April 25.—Reports have been received here of a treaty said to have been entered into between the Soviet Government of Russia and the Vatican. While these reports are regarded by the Government and cautious in well-informed circles, there are some persons who are in close touch with developments in the European situation who see verisimilitude in them, especially in view of the fact that more than 60 treaties have been negotiated by the Moscow Government since it came into power and that a high Irish prelate of the Roman Catholic church has been in Estonia for several months and it was asserted that he has been carrying on conversations with agents of the Bolshevik Government and with Russians who look with favor on a scheme to give the Roman Catholics the right to carry on religious and educational work in the Soviet republic.

Luncheon With King
Reports are to the effect that this treaty provides for recognition of the Soviet Government by the Vatican, in return for which the Moscow Government would grant the right for the Jesuits, the Franciscans, and other Roman Catholic religious orders to conduct religious propaganda in Russia and to carry on educational work. Reports of this alleged treaty gained new color after the cordial conversation between George Tchitcherine, Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Cardinal Archbishop of Genoa at the time of the visit of the King of Italy here last Saturday. Since then, however, both sides have denied the existence of such a treaty. Indications, however, are that some kind of a convention has been entered into or is about to be entered into between the Vatican and Moscow whereby at least permission will be given to the Roman Catholic Church to conduct religious and educational work in Russia—a right which was denied them under the Tsarist régime. At the same time, protection, it is quite certain, will be accorded these Roman Catholic missionaries by the Moscow Government.

Reports which have been current in Europe, and especially in the Baltic states for some time, that the Bolsheviks were scheming to "play the Roman Catholics against the Greek Catholics" were denied categorically in best-informed circles here. It was asserted that in view of the situation now existing in Russia and also in view of the fact that the Bolsheviks would not neglect an opportunity to obtain any assistance possible. The same observers declared that the Bolsheviks had become realists and that Moscow will now agree to almost any terms which will enable them to obtain the necessary means to "carry on."

This was borne out at least in part when M. Tchitcherine was seen at luncheon with the King of Italy. Indeed, such evidences have been quite common since the Bolshevik delegation to the economic conference arrived in Genoa, when M. Tchitcherine was observed wearing the "capitalistic badge," a silk hat. All these things make it plain that if the Bolsheviks have not entered into such a pact with the Vatican as is reported, they would enter into such a treaty, proposed.

Another delegate, who leaves the conference today is Mr. Hennet, the Austrian Foreign Minister, who explained to The Christian Science Monitor representative that the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. John Schober, and the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Grünberger, were returning to Genoa. His return to Vienna was explained by the fact that for the sake of economy Austria now only had nine ministers, each with two portfolios, and it was, therefore, impossible for three ministers to be absent at a time. This spirit of economy seems likely to help toward the restoration of Austria, which does the Genoa Conference, unit at all events the confidence which was so rudely broken by the German-Russian treaty is restored.

With regard to Russia, the air is full of rumors owing to the fact that the financial sub-commission has been adjourned sine die, as a result of the intransigent attitude of the Bolsheviks. It appears the Bolshevik delegates insisted on the war debts being cancelled, a long moratorium being granted for pre-war debts and on owners of property in Russia receiving only small compensation. This attitude showed so little of the spirit of conciliation that Sir Lanning Worthington-Evans, who was chairman, suspended the sitting which, despite rumors, will probably be resumed soon. It may be pointed out that the sum due the British for war debts is about six-sevenths of the total sum, and exceeds \$200,000,000.

It is also stated that the Hungarians signed an agreement with the Bolsheviks, but no confirmation is available, although the delegates of both parties probably have been in contact.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN SUCCESS
LONDON, April 24.—The subscription list for the New Zealand £5,000,000 5 per cent loan, offered at par, opened today, closed within a few hours, the necessary amount having been entirely subscribed. Of the amount secured, £3,000,000 will be spent in Great Britain for railway materials for New Zealand.

INDEX OF THE NEWS
General
The Strike of Railway Hands on Bengal
Railway Is Over
Mr. Borah Takes Stand in Opposition to Occupation of Haiti
Lord Birkenhead Defends Genoa Conference Against Charges of Failure
Kaiser Will Endeavor to Obtain Considerable Powers Under the New Constitution
"Ripley" Railroad Consolidation Plan Opposed and Substitute Filed with Commission
Poincaré Speech Leads Paris Into Talk of Conflict
The 24-Hour Unions Passed off Peacefully
League of Women Voters Have Under Consideration Plan of Reorganization
Anti-Visitation Forces Growing, Says Mr. Arliss
Congressional Commission Makes Excursion to Genoa
Views of Old Boston Shown in Collection at Athenaeum
Move for Reform of Lords on Wane
Lady Astor Calls on Press to Unite Countries in Trade and Peace
Angora Objects to Exploitation
Hard Problems
Cotton Research Laboratory
Better Aircraft Hopes Realized
Sultan's Influence Is Slight as Caliph of All Muhammadans
Daniel Webster Highway to Be Dedicated in May
Flaxseed
Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Mr. Lloyd George Issues Statement
Denying British Policy of Secret Talks

(By The Boston News Bureau)

LONDON, April 25.—The British Premier, David Lloyd George, authorizes the Central News transmission of the following appeal to the British public: "Don't accept statements appearing in the London Times and The Mail regarding Genoa till I deal with them in Parliament."

"M. Poincaré's speech was a serious declaration, made without consultation with the Allies and not calculated to improve allied co-operation. Misstatements alleging that the British are pursuing a policy of secret talks are undoubtedly inflaming French opinion."

"Our policy is clear. We have no quarrel with the Russian people and no fear of a Russo-German menace, but we are determined to prevent Europe again becoming a shambles."

"We desire to adopt an open humane policy, but the French delegates' attitude makes the work difficult. We cannot continue bargaining."

THREAT TO QUIT CONFERENCE
RAISES SERIOUS SITUATION

Even Though Put Into Effect British Premier Is Determined to See Conference Through

By Special Cable

GENOA, April 25.—Grave apprehensions are being manifested here as a result of the speech of Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, at Bar-le-Duc yesterday. The speech is regarded as constituting another attack on the spirit of the economic conference, which has necessarily broadened out beyond the Boulogne agreement, and is deplored in view of the general desire to break down all restrictions in an effort to establish peace and commence reconstruction. Moreover, it makes more difficult the position of Louis Barthou, the French delegate, who was believed to be coming into line with the policy of Mr. Lloyd George, a policy that most Frenchmen were privately admitted affords the sole hope of a solution.

Once again the conference is on the eve of striking developments. The French threat to discontinue collaboration if there is any departure from the conditions agreed upon is likely to provoke serious consequences. On the other hand, even though it were carried into effect, it would not be likely to disrupt the assembly. Mr. Lloyd George is determined to see the conference through, with or without France.

The British Premier's 10-year pact came under discussion at a luncheon given yesterday by M. Barthou to the British delegates. France and the little Entente are decidedly opposed to any pact involving disarmament. A prominent German delegate, on the other hand, declared to The Christian Science Monitor representative that this was the chief thing the German delegation was waiting for now, as it was felt the credits sub-commission would only result in a series of vague recommendations. The Germans welcome the 10-year pact, but they will point out that if they promise not to attack, they must also be protected from attack, and will refer to the French occupation of Frankfurt and the Ruhr district.

Such reference would undoubtedly endanger the pact and is not in keeping with the conciliatory feelings which the Germans say decided them not to reply to the allied letter. In fact, as M. Theunis, the Belgian Premier who left Genoa last night, said in an interview, "The Conference is a big machine to get going, and now that it is going nobody can tell where it will go to."

Another delegate, who leaves the conference today is Mr. Hennet, the Austrian Foreign Minister, who explained to The Christian Science Monitor representative that the Austrian Chancellor, Dr. John Schober, and the Minister of Commerce, Mr. Grünberger, were returning to Genoa. His return to Vienna was explained by the fact that for the sake of economy Austria now only had nine ministers, each with two portfolios, and it was, therefore, impossible for three ministers to be absent at a time. This spirit of economy seems likely to help toward the restoration of Austria, which does the Genoa Conference, unit at all events the confidence which was so rudely broken by the German-Russian treaty is restored.

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INDEX OF THE NEWS
General
The Strike of Railway Hands on Bengal
Railway Is Over
Mr. Borah Takes Stand in Opposition to Occupation of Haiti
Lord Birkenhead Defends Genoa Conference Against Charges of Failure
Kaiser Will Endeavor to Obtain Considerable Powers Under the New Constitution
"Ripley" Railroad Consolidation Plan Opposed and Substitute Filed with Commission
Poincaré Speech Leads Paris Into Talk of Conflict
The 24-Hour Unions Passed off Peacefully
League of Women Voters Have Under Consideration Plan of Reorganization
Anti-Visitation Forces Growing, Says Mr. Arliss
Congressional Commission Makes Excursion to Genoa
Views of Old Boston Shown in Collection at Athenaeum
Move for Reform of Lords on Wane
Lady Astor Calls on Press to Unite Countries in Trade and Peace
Angora Objects to Exploitation
Hard Problems
Cotton Research Laboratory
Better Aircraft Hopes Realized
Sultan's Influence Is Slight as Caliph of All Muhammadans
Daniel Webster Highway to Be Dedicated in May
Flaxseed
Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal May Become Fed for Highway
Where the Genius of the Iberian Is Preserved for American's Delightation
The Page of the Seven Arts
The Washington Observer
Letters to the Editor
Theatrical News of the World
The Home Forum
Editorials

Money Market
John Pierpont Morgan's Portrait
Bankers Keep in Close Touch With World Affairs
Foreign Trade Now Gradually Growing Active
New London Stock Exchange Rules
Stock Market Quotations
Equipment Now Being Bought in Larger Volume
Delaware and Hudson Income Record
Public Utility Earnings
Sporting
Brooklyn Baseball Outlook
Michigan Has Nine Veterans
American Golfers to Invade England
New York Horse Show
Chess
Features
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Sporting
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POINCARÉ SPEECH LEADS PARIS INTO TALK OF CONFLICT

(Continued from Page 1)

policy of hotbeds, who are seeking to get public opinion with them to compel M. Poincaré to honor his promises.

Military action may yet be avoided if Germany in the face of the cold determination of France deems it advisable to adopt a new policy which France will regard as reasonable. But without some such move from Germany it is not possible to see a peaceful outcome of the conflict of interests. France has a conviction that she has been too patient for the past two years in the face of German truculence, but that limit has now been reached. Either Germany bows to her will and fulfills the obligations to which she has put her signature, or France will take action to compel her.

M. Barthou Instructed

to Insist on Demands

LONDON, April 25 (By The Associated Press)—There is reliable information, declares a Central News dispatch from Genoa today, that M. Barthou of the French delegation, who arrived telegraphically this morning, has been instructed to insist upon the terms contained in M. Poincaré's speech of Monday.

The French delegation, says the message, has declared it would press for a 48-hour ultimatum to Russia or else break from the Conference altogether.

M. Poincaré's speech created great consternation in Conference circles, it is added.

Speech Exemplifies

Conflict of Ideals

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 25.—M. Poincaré's speech at Bar-le-Duc exemplifies the conflict of French with British ideals. France, with terrible memories of 1870 and 1914, still in heart demands absolute military guarantees for her future safety and is determined not to forgive her aggressor a single farthing. Great Britain fixes her eyes upon her own 2,000,000 unemployed and aims at reconstruction, which may bring them back into work. With this end in view she presses disarmament, the balancing of budgets and the restoration of normal industrial trade conditions, although these may be incompatible with the postulates on which France passionately insists.

Mr. Lloyd George's organ here admits this viewpoint, but urges that M. Poincaré should have fired his shot across the Genoa council table instead of at long range from Bar-le-Duc. Great Britain takes the matter philosophically with a smile at "electioneering fireworks," and in the London bazaar and underground train today is repeated Lord Palmerston's ponderous warning not to prejudice a friend.

German Exchange

Improvement Shows

Signs of Confidence

By Special Cable
BERLIN, April 25.—M. Poincaré's "threat" or "hate speech," as today's newspapers alternately describe his yesterday's address at Bar-le-Duc, is naturally much commented on here. Little surprise is felt that France proposes, it need be, to take individual action against Germany, because the tone of the French press during the past few days had made that determination clear. No undue gloom characterizes the German view of the situation for, as against the French threat of military action, is put the striking improvement yesterday of the German exchange, which suggests that Europe's difficulties may yet be solved in an amicable fashion.

This morning's press comments on Mr. Poincaré's speech following the anticipated line. The junkers are always eager to play with fire, returning thunder by thunder, but the greatest section of the press is retorting calmly that if France wants war she can only wage it against a disarmed Germany.

Hugo Stinnes' chief Berlin organ, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, says M. Poincaré evidently wishes to make of Germany an eternal cripple. The same newspaper urges German public opinion not to regard his speech as consisting of empty threats. "What do the English and Americans now think about an ally to whom they rendered help in the task of destroying Germany," asks the same newspaper. The Vossische Zeitung, one of Berlin's most moderate newspapers, says Germany's ruin is inevitable if France marches on the Ruhr, but it

will not make France one centime richer. On the contrary it must suffer complete economic disaster for her. "If France occupies the Ruhr mines, her last chance of putting her finances in order through our reparations payments will vanish," says the Lokal Anzeiger.

J. P. Morgan Agrees to Help

In Floating German Loan

NEW YORK, April 25.—J. P. Morgan today announced his acceptance of the Allied Reparation Commission's invitation to become a member of the committee which will consider flotation of an international loan for Germany. He will sail for Europe about the middle of May.

Mr. Morgan indicated that the proposed loan to Germany would be a popular loan, to which the people of the United States and other allied countries would be asked to subscribe. With good terms and on good security, he said, he believed such a loan could be placed.

"America, of course, is very important in this foreign loan situation," he said. "The question I am asked is whether, if so on what terms, a German loan can be placed in this country."

"I think I can be useful and I am going over about the middle of May, personal matters preventing me from sailing before that time."

Reported Secret Treaty

LONDON, April 24.—A Central News dispatch from Genoa today says: "It is learned unofficially that the Reds (Soviet Russian representatives) are negotiating a secret treaty with Hungary, giving mutual support against Rumania and the Little Entente."

TREATY REPORTED SIGNED BY VATICAN AND SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 1)

vided there was even a little chance of their obtaining aid as a result of it.

Pope and Russia

While accredited spokesmen here of the Bolshevik Government asserted that no such compact has been entered into with the Vatican, they said that their government makes no claims to religious discrimination and that Roman Catholic priests in Russia are officially on the same footing as the members of other religious denominations. They added that if Roman Catholic missionaries and educators were able to get their passports revised, there was no reason why they should not enter Russia on the same footing as the priests of the Greek Orthodox church. They said, a few Roman Catholic missionaries have entered Russia since the revolution. Also they indicated a change in the policy of the Moscow Government with regard to religion and religious teachers when they said that the Russian Patriarch, Piphon, has been permitted to reoccupy the archiepiscopal palace in Moscow, where he continues to issue his encyclicals to all persons who profess the faith he represents.

Persons who are in a position to express well informed opinions said that Pope Pius XI was extremely anxious to carry on the work of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia. Personally he has a most excellent knowledge of conditions in Russia and is known as a bitter foe of the Greek orthodox church. When he was Papal Nuncio in Poland, he fought the Greek orthodox church with all his power and did everything it was possible for him to do to further the work of the Jesuits and the Franciscans. Previous to the revolution which overthrew the Romanoffs in 1917, there was a strong movement looking to a reconciliation agreement between the Roman and Greek churches. While this movement was abandoned when the Bolsheviks came into power, there is reason to believe it may now be resumed or that the Roman Catholic Church will again seek means to enter Russia to carry on its religious propaganda extensively.

Carpenters Accept Cut

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 25 (Special)—Members of the Washington County Carpenters Union have agreed to a wage cut of 13 1/2 per cent effective today. Up to this time the wage scale was 80 cents an hour.

Few Furnaces in Blast

READING, Pa., April 25 (Special)—A canvass of the iron and steel situation in eastern Pennsylvania shows that of the 49 furnaces along the Reading railway system 13 are in blast.

GOVERNMENT MOVES TO END COAL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

In any other eastern market, non-union mined coal was reported yesterday to be quoted at less than the cost of production, with few buyers. Anthracite miners' officials, returning today to resume conferences with operators in an effort to end the strike, declared they would add another demand to the 19 already submitted—a demand for more speed in the negotiations of the sub-committee on wage contracts.

Delays in submitting an operators' program were reported by some officials today to be caused by their failure to agree upon what reductions should be demanded.

Mine Leaders of Kansas

Facing Term in Prison

TOPEKA, Kan., April 25 (Special)—Alexander Howat, August Dorchy and the other members of the deposed district board of United Mine Workers for the district of Kansas are expected to begin serving their jail sentences by the last of this week. They were given indeterminate sentences in jail for refusal to appear before the Industrial Court and testify in the first investigation of coal mining conditions conducted by the Industrial Court two years ago.

The United States Supreme Court last month dismissed their appeal, holding that the State had a right to create an investigating tribunal and give it power to summon witnesses and that the members of the board were compelled to obey the subpoenas. The men may be kept in jail a year or they may purge themselves of contempt at once by offering to appear before the court and give whatever testimony the court may require. Howat has announced that he will go to jail.

State Mine Organizations

Make Separate Agreement

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25 (Special)—Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois Mine Workers, this morning declared that "separate agreements" by states, in violation of the policy of the United Mine Workers of America, were in the offing. The Illinois leader who has stood for this plan from the first, declared that signing of separate negotiations, sending thousands of miners back to work was imminent.

Mr. Farrington made this forecast on the basis of reports from Kentucky, Alabama, and Tennessee. He said Illinois district headquarters had received independent reports that miners of Kentucky and Tennessee were signing wage agreements in violation of the policy of the international union, and that thousands of the miners are working under these agreements.

"Our reports also state," Mr. Farrington said, "that the officers of the Alabama mine workers have ordered the men in that State to continue work and the men are working under these instructions, which are in strict violation of international policy."

Referring to the nation-wide signing of state wage agreements, Illinois' miner chief said: "I must come sooner or later, and I believe the time is drawing near when the operators and miners of great commonwealth of Illinois will enter into conference designed to effect a separate agreement that will send the workers back into the mines, alleviating suffering and want and bringing about better conditions everywhere."

AUTUMN ELECTION RUMOR UNFOUNDED

Tax Remission and Conference Outcome Deciding Factors

LONDON, April 25 (By Special Cable)—In very well informed quarters The Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the general election will not occur before autumn is not well founded. It is stated on excellent authority that if Lloyd George achieves tangible results at Genoa he will return to secure public support for consolidation and expansion of these achievements.

Should Monday's budget reveal a remission of taxation this may be taken as another convincing sign of an immediate general election, more especially as the Government's view is, that remission under the present high level of taxation is impossible except on a basis of reasonable success at Genoa.

IRELAND'S STRIKE PEACEFULLY OVER

Friendship Between Government and Army Suspected

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, April 25.—The strike is peacefully over and all are at work again today. There is a general feeling of approval of the trade union aims as a censor of militarism. The expectation is expressed that the minority members of the Irish Republican Army meant to take more buildings and that they will not be opposed by the Provisional Government. There is also a growing belief in a friendship between the two parties. The people are feeling muddled by it all but want peace.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 25.—The above cable from The Christian Science Monitor's Dublin correspondent lends color to the statements from other Irish sources to the effect that an understanding now exists between the Republican and the Free State sections of the Irish Republican Army. This understanding, while it tends for the time being to discourage, tends also to increase the difficulties of the Provisional Government, which in the last resort has to rely largely upon the Free State section of the Irish Republican Army for the suppression of irresponsible gunmen.

The latter, though a terror to law-abiding Irishmen, cannot be brought to book at present without a clash with the forces controlled by Rory O'Connor and Eamon de Valera, though they may be officially disowned by these leaders. To what extent Michael Collins may have himself acquiesced in this state of affairs has not so far become clear.

CANADA GRAIN ACT DECLARED ILLEGAL

WINNIPEG, Man., April 25 (Special)—The Manitoba Court of Appeal yesterday literally "threw a monkey wrench" into the machinery of the organized grain trade of Canada by declaring "ultra vires" the section of the Canada Grain Act making it compulsory for a person or a firm to secure a license from the Board of Grain Commissioners before trading in grain.

The judgment quashed two convictions registered in a lower court against the Manitoba Grain Company. The cases went before the courts largely as a means to test the constitutionality of the section of the Grain Act which limited the trade to persons or firms licensed by the grain commissioners. The section of the act which the court has ruled ultra vires reads as follows:

(1) No person shall engage in the business of selling grain on commission or receive or solicit consignments of grain for sale on commission in the western inspection division without first obtaining such annual license from the board.

(2) No person, firm or corporation licensed as a grain commission merchant shall directly or indirectly buy for their own account any grain consigned to them for sale on commission. The judgment was given by Chief Justice Perdue, Mr. Justice Cameron, Mr. Justice Fullerton and Mr. Justice Dennistoun who were unanimously of the opinion that the Parliament of Canada had no power under the British North America act to pass such a law.

The judgment is expected to have far-reaching effects, as it attacks the Grain Act in one of its most vital parts.

SHIPYARDS TAKING ON ADDITIONAL HELP

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Twelve shipyards along the Atlantic coast have slightly increased their working forces since the beginning of the year and nine have made a reduction, according to reports received by the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilders Association for the quarter ended March 31.

The reports of several yards have not been received, but officials of the association said today the indications were that the curtailment in working forces was at an end and that most of the companies were taking on more men.

The 21 companies from which reports have been received now employ about 22,000 men, exclusive of supervisory forces, as against 55,000 a year ago.



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PROTESTS PRIVATE BONUS HEARINGS

Republican Senators Criticized by Senator Walsh

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25.—"Secret sessions" on the bonus bill, conducted by Republicans of the Finance Committee, with officials of the American Legion, were denounced in the Senate today by David I. Walsh (D), Senator from Massachusetts.

In his capacity as a member of the Finance Committee, Senator Walsh entered a vigorous protest against the "harrowing of minority members from a hearing on the bonus bill," which he declared was the most important question pending before Congress.

"If you keep up the practice of secret sessions," he declared, turning to Porter J. McCumber (R), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Finance Committee, "it is going to bring about a destruction of representative government."

He denounced the framing of legislation behind closed doors as a "bad and very dangerous precedent for the majority to establish," whether by Democrats or Republicans.

"It will result in a distrust on the part of the people in our actions here," he warned, "and the only way to remove that distrust is to have meetings in the open."

Senator Walsh charged that the Republicans had deliberately called Hamilton MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, and officials of the Legion's executive committee to meet with them yesterday and again today, the Democratic members of the committee were denied admission to the finance room.

He protested that no hearings had been held on the bonus in the Senate committee since it was sent over from the House, that Democratic members could attend, and that the meeting with the legion officials was the first discussion of it in committee.

"How long is the minority to be barred in our right to participate in the deliberations of the committee?" he demanded repeatedly of Chairman McCumber. "The minority has some rights in this body, and one of those rights is to know all the evidence on which legislation is framed."

There may be some justification for secret sessions by the majority members of the committee in framing legislation after testimony is taken, he admitted, but there is none for secret hearings.

Senator McCumber and James W. Watson (R), Senator from Indiana, one of the committee leaders, defended the alleged "hearings" as merely "discussions" of the bonus between members of the committee and legion officers. At the same time Mr. McCumber admitted that arguments "pro and con" were made at the meeting, which was called for the purpose of submitting legislative proposals to the House advocates.

CHILEAN ENVOYS NOW IN CAPITAL

Presentation to Mr. Hughes Follows Their Arrival

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Luis Isqueldo and Carlos Aldunate Solar, Chilean delegates to the Chile-Peru Conference, to be held here for consideration of the Tacna-Arica question, arrived in Washington and were presented to Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State. They are accompanied by Dr. Alejandro Alvarez, who will act as counselor of the delegation.

The difference between the two countries regarding the Tacna-Arica boundary resulted from what was known as the "Nitrate War" of 1903. The disputed territory now is under Chilean jurisdiction, but originally it belonged to Peru. Under an agreement in 1905 a plebiscite was to be held at the end of 10 years, but this has been postponed from time to time. In December, 1921, the Chilean Gov-

ernment again proposed that it be held, but Peru demurred, alleging it was too late now to settle the matter in that way, and demanding it be referred to arbitration. This the Chileans refused to consider. The United States then stepped in with a suggestion that the two governments send envoys to Washington for a conference. The invitation was promptly accepted by both.

Bolivia also desired to participate, basing her claim on service as an ally of Peru in the war against Chile, out of which the problem grew. She has been denied representation at the Washington conference, although she is more deeply interested than either of the other countries, in that she has been deprived of her entire coast line. Bolivia has, with the consent of Chile, set up customs houses in certain designated ports, but she still demands a support of her own.

Bolivia appealed to the President of the United States for admission to the Conference at Washington, but was told she could take no action, and that Bolivia must abide by the decision of Peru and Chile.

BRITISH PROTEST COMING BUDGET

Taxpayers Denounce Extravagance of Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer will present his budget to the House of Commons Monday next. This budget, it is expected, will have an especially important bearing on the Government's electoral prospects. The Chancellor's proposals probably will be placed before the Cabinet tomorrow. No one underestimates the difficulty of his task. Not only has he to meet the usual pressure from all sections of the taxpayers for remission of taxation bearing upon them, but many of these sections have been able to make out a particularly strong case. If there is no remission of taxation, they see themselves faced with insolvency.

Following the protests by the association of British Chambers of Commerce, a crowded meeting of business men, organized by the income tax payers' society was held at the Mansion House here yesterday.

Lord Inchcape who presided at the meeting said the position was such that many persons could only pay rates and taxes by realizing on their assets and so diminishing the funds needed for expansion of their business. He also insisted that the revival of foreign trade was being retarded badly by the present level of taxation.

Governmental extravagance was also denounced. The enthusiasm of the meeting was a further indication of by the business men of the community's condemnation of the present level of imperial and local taxation, and it is probable the Government may have to make concession to this feeling. Indeed there is some ground for saying that the Government would suffer very heavily at the hands of the London business men in the coming election if there were an alternative government available which could be depended upon to retrench.

Lord Inchcape is a director in a big shipping combination which is concerned, among other matters, with the carrying of British emigrants to the several Dominions, but it was no doubt not on this account that he omitted to add that the chief measure that the British House of Commons will have under discussion when it re-assembles tomorrow is the Empire Settlement Bill, which proposes that the British taxpayer should find a number of additional millions to finance the Englishmen who elect to leave Great Britain.

Jobless Seamen Are Scarce

NORFOLK, Va., April 25 (Special)—For the first time in 18 months unemployed seamen are lacking here. Steamship lines wishing to book seamen are being placed on a waiting list.

FRENCH CHARGES ARE DISCOUNTED

Believed to Be Propaganda Looking to a Reparation Crisis

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25.—In well-informed circles the belief in the alleged military clause in the Russian-German treaty is non-existent. At any rate there is no evidence of such a clause beyond the fact that the treaty gives to Russia more than Germany appears to receive in return. Raymond Poincaré makes a strong point of this lack of equilibrium and insists that the probability is that other compensation, which is not disclosed, is given to Germany by Russia. The suggestion is that Russia is providing Germany with facilities for the erection of armament factories and the possibility of a promise to aid in any aggressive movement against Poland.

Stories of the concentration of troops about the Polish corridor circulate freely. They are to be somewhat discounted by the fact that Poland, also with the Baltic states recently concluded a similar treaty with Russia, and her attitude at the present is rather that of a country which realizes the necessity of good relations with her great Slav neighbor.

It can possibly be supposed that M. Poincaré, for purposes of propaganda, is hinting at secret clauses, in order to justify the action he threatens against Germany on May 31, when the reparation crisis will be acute.

Forced by the military party in France, he has lost his opportunity of endeavoring to wreck the Genoa Conference, and he welcomed the Russo-German treaty as a diplomatic weapon. The latest indications are that the menace of a Ruhr occupation is extremely serious and the unfounded reports of a military clause in the German-Russian treaty must be attributed to this design on the part of the French. It does not follow there is not a private understanding between Russia and Germany, which eventually will constitute a check-mating move to the allied hegemony, but as to that there is no official knowledge of anything beyond the published text.

FORCES UNITE IN SIBERIA
TOKYO, April 25.—Some of the Japanese-language newspapers today publish dispatches declaring the Siberian Government at Chita and Soviet Russia had agreed to cooperate against the anti-Bolshevik forces of the Vladivostok Government and in efforts to drive the Japanese troops out of Siberia.

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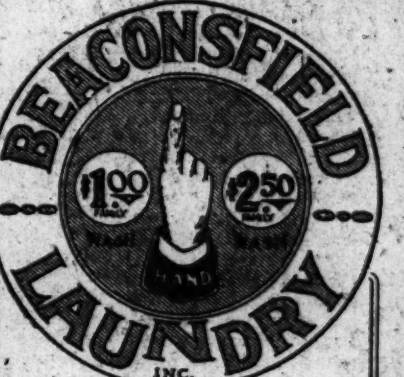
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OVERCOATS READY FOR WEAR

FOR TOWN AND TRAVEL—STADLER & STADLER MADE—FROM \$30

STADLER & STADLER
MEN'S TAILORS
785 FIFTH

ECONOMICS TUTOR
WINS \$1000 PRIZEWilliam A. Berridge's Essay on
Unemployment Receives
Pollak Award

William A. Berridge, instructor and tutor in economics at Harvard University, has been announced as winner of the \$1000 prize offered by the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research for the best essay on certain economic subjects submitted during 1931. The award was made by unanimous decision of the judges, the announcement being made by William T. Foster, director of the foundation.

A first prize of \$500, offered for the best essay submitted by a high school student, was awarded to Edgar H. Allen of the class of 1931, Northern High School, Detroit.

The subject chosen by Mr. Berridge was "Unemployment and the Business Cycle," while that of Mr. Allen was "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Compulsory Adjudication of Industrial Disputes." A second prize of \$250 for the best essay by a college student went to Bernard H. Haggin of the class of 1931, College of the City of New York, who chose for his subject "Causes of Unemployment and Remedies."

Unemployment to Decrease
"Being limited by conditions of the contest to an essay of 10,000 words, it is natural that I could not deal very fully with so vast a subject as that of unemployment," said Mr. Berridge when interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The only fact which I was able to bring out which has not heretofore been generally recognized is that unemployment statistics, far from being of little worth, are highly valuable, when properly analyzed, in measuring the course of unemployment over a continuous period, and also indirectly in measuring production and industrial activity generally. I have been able to demonstrate that this information is true not for merely a small section of the country, but for the United States as a whole.

By checking my results with figures gathered from entirely different sources I have been able to verify with an astonishing degree of accuracy my generalized figures on unemployment. Also, by comparison with a series of charts prepared by Prof. Warren M. Persons, I have found it possible to forecast unemployment conditions, both in this country and Great Britain, for a period of from six to eight months in advance.

My latest forecast, based largely on recently gathered data, shows that during the next six months unemployment in the United States is almost sure to diminish, though possibly not in every industry. There has been a slight increase of unemployment during the past two months, following a decrease in 1931, but conditions now seem reasonably certain in pointing to a lessening of the unemployment problem in the next half year.

While it is true that unemployment conditions in England are usually similar to those in this country, though generally six months later, my forecasts for that country are not based on that fact, as it may simply be a coincidence.

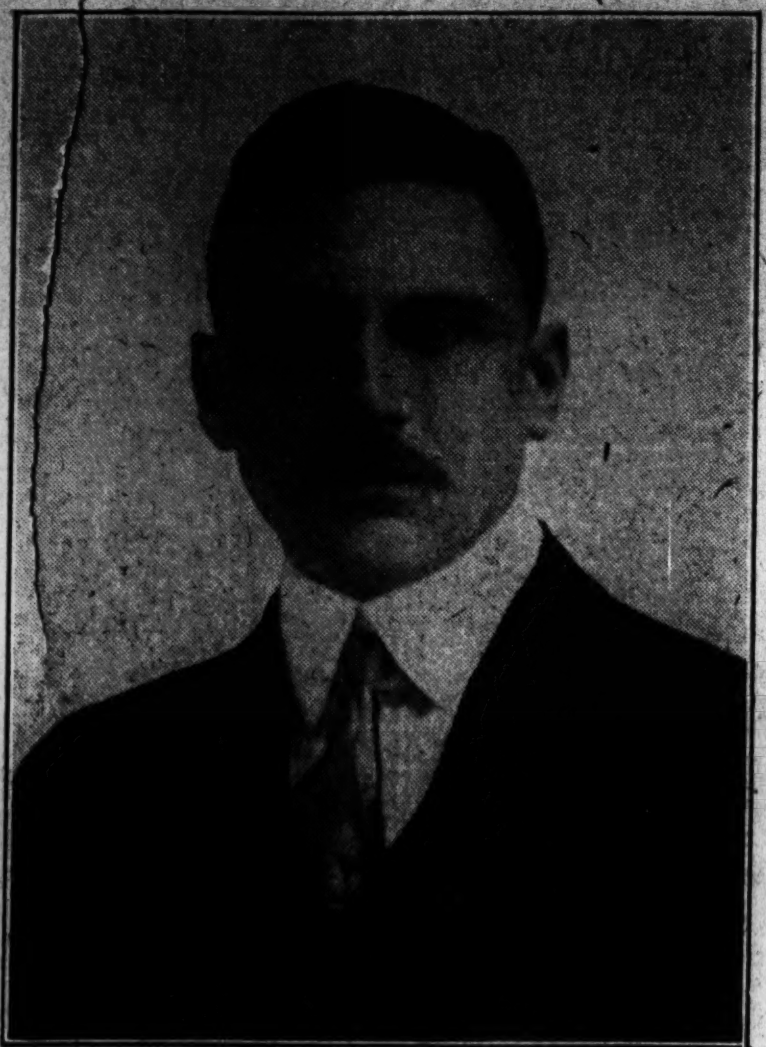
Harvard Men Win
"It is interesting to note that though essays were received from eight or 10 European countries, as well as all parts of this country, both first and second place in the open contest for the \$1000 prize were won by Harvard men," said Mr. Foster in discussing the awards. "Carl S. Joslyn, of the class of 1930 at Harvard, received the first honorable mention, coming next to Mr. Berridge in the race for the prize which was open to all. His subject was, 'Major Causes of Unemployment.'"

Others receiving honorable mention were: Albert H. Leake of Toronto, Ontario, whose subject was, "Causes of Unemployment and Remedies"; Bernard L. Meyers of Earlham College, Indiana, who wrote on "Unemployment: Causes and Remedies," and Edward Cohen of the High School of Commerce, Brooklyn, New York, whose subject was, "Unemployment."

Judges of the contest were: Wallace B. Donham, Dean of Harvard Business School; Irving Fisher, Professor of Economics at Yale University; Wesley C. Mitchell, Director of the National Bureau of Economic Research. In all, 309 essays were received; 133 in the general group, 30 in the college group, 67 in the high school group. The winning essay by Mr. Berridge will be enlarged and published by the foundation.

The Pollak Foundation was founded about a year ago by Wadsworth C. Pollak of New York City, a member of the law firm of Goldman, Sachs & Company and a director of the Endicott-Johnson Corporation, the Underwood Typewriter Company, the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Cluett-Fishbody Company and several other large industrial corporations. He was chairman of the War Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Pollak, in whose honor the Foundation was named, had nothing to do with its establishment, but was



William A. Berridge, Instructor in Economics at Harvard, Whose Essay on Unemployment Has Been Unanimously Awarded the \$1000 Pollak Foundation Prize

at one time associated with Mr. Catchings in the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell.

The Foundation is a private organization for the general purpose of economic research. It aims to promote studies in economics in the interest of general welfare.

MR. LADD ASSURES
FLAX GROWERS

Pending Tariff Bill Will Offer
Protection, He Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 25—Present indications are that the flax growers of the future will be afforded a fair degree of protection on flax grown in this country under the pending tariff bill, in the opinion of Edwin F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota. With a tariff of 40 cents per bushel on flax and 3½ cents a pound on linseed oil, or about 26 cents a gallon, the protection, he believes, should be sufficient to encourage the production of enough flax to supply the 75,000,000 gallons of linseed oil now consumed annually.

"This would mean approximately 30,000,000 bushels of flax would be grown in this country," said Senator Ladd. "That means about 2,000,000 acres of land would be withdrawn from wheat production where we now produce a surplus for export and given over to the growing of flax for oil where we now have a great shortage to supply the needs of our own people."

"The world's supply of flaxseed is reported as small and with a 40 per cent tariff, the price promises to be reasonably good. The normal world requirements for flaxseed, exclusive of Russia, amount to about 100,000,000 bushels annually while the production last year is reported to have been only about 52,000,000 bushels for industrial purposes—hence the prospects for good prices are excellent at this time."

"Heretofore in tariff making the products of agriculture have been penalized for the benefit of the manufacturer. Now the farmer is organizing for square deal, and in his finished product, whether wheat, flax, cattle, sheep, wool or butter, the farmer is demanding and is entitled to the same degree of protection as the manufacturer who uses the farmers' finished product as his raw materials."

NEW SAN DIEGO Y. W. C. A. HOME
SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 18 (Special Correspondence)—Announcement has just been made that the Young Women's Christian Association, which has a large membership here, has purchased a site at Tenth and C streets, just outside the busiest business district, on which will be erected a new association building. The lot, which cost about \$50,000, adjoins the recreation center and playgrounds.

QUEBEC'S LUMBER EXPORT
QUEBEC, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—Lumber exports from the Province of Quebec during 1930-31 amounted to 422,240,945 feet, compared with 494,411,630 feet in 1929-30, and 524,066,754 feet in 1928-29, according to a statement given out by the Provincial Government. It was further stated that one-third of the wood cut in the Province of Quebec was being manufactured outside of the Province.

WOMEN HAVE PLAN
OF REORGANIZATIONLeague of Voters Receives Re-
ports and Outlines Program
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BALTIMORE, Md., April 25 (Special)—A budget of \$100,000 for the coming year and a reorganization under five general departments was recommended at the opening business session of the convention of the National League of Women Voters here today and will be voted upon finally by the delegates tomorrow.

The proposed reorganization as presented by Mrs. Julian B. Sallee of Alken, S. C., regional director of the League, provides for a department of administration to include the general activities at the Washington headquarters and the offices of secretary and treasurer; a department of organization under which will be placed the organization headquarters which this year has been in Indiana, the work of the regional directors, each of whom has jurisdiction over a number of states and the national organizers; the speakers bureau and the publications; a department of publicity; a department of training for citizenship to include citizenship schools, local, state and national departments of efficiency in government, and the standing committee on social welfare; a department on legislation and law enforcement which will conduct the work for federal legislation. Each of these departments, according to the proposed plan, would be placed under the supervision of a national officer.

Ovation for Jane Addams
Miss Marguerite Wells of Minneapolis, Minnesota, was elected chairman of the committee on resolutions, and it was voted that the seven other members of the committee be named by the seven regional directors in conference with the chairman of the state Leagues of Women Voters.

Reports have filled a large part of the time during the opening sessions. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the League, in summing up the achievements of the year, declared that "when a majority of the voters are intelligently and actively interested in public affairs, good government is assured, for the reason that good government is plainly to the advantage of the vast majority of men and women."

Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight of Minneapolis, Minnesota, treasurer, announced that the expenditures of the year were \$63,184.

Among the new arrivals at the convention is Mrs. T. T. Corman of Little Rock, Arkansas, who is a prospective candidate for Congress. In the event of the expected resignation of H. M. Jacobson (D.), Representative from Iowa, Mrs. Corman has announced herself as a candidate for election. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago was given an ovation when she was invited to the platform.

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To reduce the high prices of food, said Mr. Wallace, it will be necessary to reduce cost production at the farm, transportation charges, retail market profits and wages—principally wages. Mrs. Florence Kelley of New York, executive secretary of the National Consumer League, took issue with Secretary Wallace on the wage question and attempted, unsuccessfully, to make him admit that the increase in food prices is to a large extent due to the jump in rent.

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SHIPPING BOARD
ENTERS 'RATE WAR'Announces "Cut Rates" Below
Those of Competitors

WASHINGTON, April 25—The Shipping Board as a result of "the rate war" of the Lamport & Holt Steamship Company to South America, through the four Shipping Board vessels of the Munson Line has not only met those rates but made a further reduction to \$295 to Rio de Janeiro, \$345 to Montevideo and \$350 to Buenos Aires, Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the board, announced yesterday.

The Lamport & Holt rates were reduced from \$415 to \$315 for Rio de Janeiro, from \$475 to \$360 for Montevideo, and from \$490 to \$370 for Buenos Aires; but these, Chairman Lasker said, were for "their three inferior ships," and did not apply to their Van Dyke, which, he said, corresponds to the Shipping Board vessels. Pan-American, Southern Cross, Western World, and American Legion.

Lamport & Holt also announced, effective July 1, a reduction in the round trip rate to \$500 for Rio de Janeiro, and to meet this the Shipping Board has decided upon a rate of \$450, effective the same day.

Mr. Lasker said the new "straight rates" would become effective immediately. The Lamport & Holt action, he added, was taken without consulting the Munson line or the Shipping Board and could only be interpreted as a "declaration of war" in the South American trade, as the Lamport & Holt company operates under the British flag.

This war, he continued, may be the forerunner of similar ones in other ocean passenger services, in an effort to drive the American flag off the sea. "But our hat is in the ring," he declared, "and we will stick as long as necessary to assure American domination of the passenger traffic on all oceans."

"The Shipping Board wishes to make it clear that we did not seek this thing; that we were in friendly relations with Lamport & Holt and that we want to keep in friendly relations with the privately owned ships of every flag. But we believe that this may be a test fight in all the oceans, as to whether America is to continue expanding its Merchant Marine and maintaining it and we are prepared to meet the fight at every point for any length of time as we are meeting this one."

"We had expected to greatly reduce the rate and we hope that with the superior service we have as admitted by Lamport & Holt and at the lower rates that we give, the trade will be so encouraged that our net showing will be better than before."

COAL OUTPUT SMALL
WASHINGTON, April 25—The coal output for the week ended April 15 was 2,675,000 tons of bituminous and 6000 of anthracite, a total of 3,275,000 tons, compared with 2,750,000 tons in the first week of the strike. Production during the first week of the 1932 strike was 5,500,000 and the second week 5,850,000. The current output is 5,000,000 tons behind the 1931 strike production. The Geological Survey says the lack of demand remains the limiting factor in most non-union fields.

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DR. ABBOT DEPICTS
SOLAR RADIATION

Astronomer Lectures Before National Academy of Sciences

WASHINGTON, April 25—Solar radiation has been a subject of study and investigation by Dr. C. G. Abbot, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for the last 20 years. He told the National Academy of Sciences about it last night and contrived to present what is frequently considered a dry subject in an interesting way.

Dr. Abbot said that if the sun varied as much as the other stars we should alternately freeze and fry. But Dr. Abbot's examination of all available evidence shows that the sun's heat has not varied more than 6 per cent above or below the average in the last 20 years. When, however, a series of spots pass across the surface of the sun the amount of heat and light given off falls from 1 to 5 per cent.

Any such change in the sun's rays has an effect upon the weather and electrical conditions of the earth. It is therefore possible to tell what the weather is going to be by watching the sun. The Weather Bureau of Argentina sent out forecasts a week in advance upon the solar observations telegraphed in daily from the Smithsonian Institution at Montevideo, Chile.

From compilation of about 2000 observations it has been found that the heat radiated by the sun amounts to 194 calories per square centimeter per minute. This would be sufficient to melt a layer of ice 424 feet thick all around the sun.

A large number of by-products relating to the temperature of the sun, transparency of the atmosphere, the number of molecules per cubic centimeter in the atmosphere, the brightness of the sky, the cooling of the earth by long-wave rays, the distribution of brightness over the sun's disk, and the general theory of the nature of the sun have come out of the investigations.

MR. TILSON TO LEAVE
MAY 2 FOR EUROPE
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WATER SURFACE
SLOPES WITH WIND

Professor Tells of "Oscillations" in Great Lakes

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 25—People who regard the surface of water as always level are mistaken. At least so declares Dr. John F. Hayford, of Northwestern University. Dr. Hayford spoke today before the National Academy of Sciences on the effects of wind and other agencies upon the water of the Great Lakes, as developed by his investigations.

He declared that the surface of the lakes almost always has a slope in some direction, even when apparently calm. He attributed this incline to the wind, to barometric pressure and to oscillation. This fact he considers of real economic importance, correct knowledge of which might be worth millions as details are worked out.

Dr. Hayford said that it has long been known that a wind blowing over a lake tends to pile up the water on the lee shore and to pull it down on the windward shore. Now it is known that the effect of a given wind in displacing the water level at any point in the world may be computed in advance.

It is known that the strongest winds that blow have almost no effect in changing the water level at various points, as, for example, at Milwaukee on Lake Michigan, and Mackinaw City on Lake Huron. On the other hand, it is known that a wind of 50 miles per hour from the southwest piles up the water a foot at Buffalo and pulls it down simultaneously more than a foot at the west end of Lake Erie.

The reason for this extreme contrast between different places and for the fact that the wind effect is greatest in long, shallow bays, is now accurately known.

The lake surface is also continually tilting up, first in one direction, then in another, in response to varying barometric pressures. The water tends to go toward a region of barometric pressure and pile up there. Such effects at Mackinaw City and Milwaukee frequently amount to three inches or more, although wind effects at these points are almost unappreciable.

Just as a piano string struck once, or the air in an organ pipe continuously agitated by a reed, vibrates with its natural period, so the water of each of the Great Lakes under the many impulses given it by the winds and the barometric pressure oscillates back and forth. Sometimes the whole of a lake is concerned in an oscillation, and sometimes the lake oscillates in parts. Such oscillations in lakes are called seiches.

Business Convention
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 25—European conditions, and their effect on American business will be main topics for discussion at the tenth annual meeting here of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, May 16-18. It is expected from 4000 to 5000 will attend.

No plans can be made which do not take into account the European situation, including such problems as allied debts, reparations settlement, paper currency issues, exchange fluctuations, and ocean shipping," says an announcement by the Chamber.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be an American merchant marine, housing, cost of transportation and geography of distribution, simplifying and standardizing production in industry, financial conditions in the United States, foreign commerce, insurance, natural resources, railroad and truck transportation, labor and immigration.

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LIBERALS RETAIN
DIRECTORSHIPSCanadian House of Commons
In Strenuous Debate on Subject

OTTAWA, April 25—After a long and bitter debate the House of Commons early today defeated by a vote of 142 to 59 the resolution calling on Cabinet members to resign from all outside business directorships.

The measure, introduced by A. R. McMaster, Liberal member from Brome, asked the House to declare "in the opinion of this House, it is desirable in the public interest that all ministers of the crown on their appointment as such should resign all directorships held by them in banks, trust companies, insurance companies, transportation companies and large public utilities."

From the government side of the House Mr. McMaster secured only his own vote. All his Liberal colleagues voted against him. All but two of the Progressives voted with the resolution. The two Labor members supported the resolution but the one Independent voted against it.

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ANTI-VIVISECTION FORCES GROWING, SAYS MR. ARLISS

The Belief That Animals Have "Rights to Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness" Gaining

"Is the anti-vivisection movement growing in strength? Yes; slowly, perhaps, but each new worker for the humane treatment of animals becomes almost invariably a permanent and active agent," said George Arliss in the course of a talk in his apartment at the hotel while staying in Boston.

The rapid spread of nature study is doing much to crystallize the general public thought upon humane topics and is one of the largest sources of humane education, the actor believes. This increased interest is to be seen in the observance in the United States, April 24-30, of "Be Kind to Animals Week," on a national scale that surpasses any past manifestations of the sort.

"Unquestionably nature study leads one to grow steadily less selfish," said Mr. Arliss. "One cannot really know the ways of animals without understanding them in some degree and sympathizing with them altogether. At the bottom of all passive support of vivisection—for that is what public indifference to this great wrong amounts to—is human selfishness. It is simply arrogance to hold that animals have no rights. Surely one can not be called a mere sentimentalist for holding to the belief that animals have 'rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

Appeal is Absurd

"But all this the vivisector denies. He is fighting every effort that is made to prevent his torturing experiments upon the bodies of living animals. At a recent legislative hearing when a trial of public sentiment was being made with a bill seeking to exempt dogs from the vivisector's knife, a prominent apologist for the barbarous practice made a long address, in which he purported to argue that the dog was indispensable to the vivisector, but in which he really made a shamelessly pathetic appeal to the emotions of his audience, largely composed of representatives of women's clubs. 'Perhaps it may be your child whose life will be saved as a result of these investigations into the possibilities of antitoxins and serums,' 'A dog is given the disease that your child may not have it,' and so on by the true process of reductio ad absurdum until he had argued himself into claiming, by inference if not in so many words, that all diseases will at some vague future period be banished as with a wave of a wand directly upon the application of appropriate and invariably effective serums.

Antitoxins Undependable

"The unhappy fact is that all these serums and antitoxins are highly undependable. Some times they work in the way expected, but often they set up a long train of dangerous after effects. The whole lot of them, like certain sorts of dubious mushrooms, should be labeled 'deleterious.' Think of the hundreds of thousands of young men who went through whole series of inoculations in military camps during the World War. Thousands of them haven't gotten over the effects yet, and this has helped start a reaction against the current craze for 'preventive medicine.'"

"If the public generally could be aroused from their indifference they would see that anti-vivisectionists are not cranks, but men and women who think with feelings sufficiently civilized to wish to extend to animals something of the individual rights that have been won so hard by the human race through the struggles of the centuries toward freedom and justice. If they could be so aroused they would finally realize that there are other correctives than antitoxins for the banes of the world."

Arguments Unchanged

Asked if he and other members of the organizations composing the American Anti-Vivisection Federation had found difficulty in disproving recent arguments advanced for the continued legalization of the experimental torture of animals, Mr. Arliss remarked that no new arguments have been advanced, and apparently none can be found that are more effective than the oldest of them all—the appeal to self-interest, and the putting of the public conscience to sleep with claptrap fear mongering.

"The arguments are the same today as they were a century ago, and they were as effectively answered then," Mr. Arliss said. "Perhaps the feeblest of all arguments against the opponents of vivisection was advanced by the man who asserted the only arguments of repute whose names can be found among these opponents flourished a hundred years and more ago. The implication is that all modern surgeons who amount to anything in their profession are vivisectionists."

Dr. Hadwen Replies

Walter R. Hadwen, M. D., president of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, took up that point among other stock empty arguments in the course of his reply to an article by Ernest Harold Baynes that was printed in a prominent women's magazine in the United States. The editor of this magazine frankly declined to print Dr. Hadwen's reply, stating that she was a vivisectionist and feels that she had a responsibility to her readers. That would seem to be a curious sense of responsibility, in view of the pretty general idea that one should be very careful how he imposes his views upon another, to the possible harm of the other person. However, the anti-vivisectionists were denied the opportunity to make any adequate reply in the same magazine that published the cruel and specious argument that was designed to justify animal torture in the name of humanity.

In the course of his paper Dr. Hadwen said:

"The (Mr. Baynes) goes on to quote from a pamphlet issued by the New York Anti-Vivisection Society, entitled

"Medical Opinions Against Vivisection." In that pamphlet appear the names of a number of certain well-known men, and the writer of this article heads the paragraph, 'Who are these Eminent Doctors?' He proceeds to endeavor to show that most of the doctors who had spoken on behalf of anti-vivisection were out of date, men of no standing or position. That is, of course, the usual rôle of the vivisection apologist. Unless you are a vivisector you are not a man of any standing! It doesn't matter what your degrees may be, nor how successful you may have been in your practice, unless you stand with vivisection you are a man of no standing in the medical profession."

"Dr. Elliotson was born 130 years ago," Dr. Charles Clay "was born 120 years ago," Dr. Berdoe "was born 84 years



George Arliss and His Dog "Bill"

ago," Sir Charles Bell "was born 147 years ago, and he died nearly eighty years ago." And so he goes on, that because these men were born a great many years ago their work may be put at a discount and "what they have said may be cast upon the rubbish heap. By the same reasoning you may cast Christ and his Apostles in the same place. You may scorn Hippocrates, the mighty medical genius who lived 600 years before Christ; you may laugh at Euclid, who drew his geometrical proof upon the desert sand some two thousand years ago; you may find fault with Newton and his theory of gravitation; you may quibble with Copernicus and his system concerning the movement of this earth; if you proceed upon these silly lines even Mr. Baynes himself may become a lost celebrity a century hence! Anti-vivisection is not a question of how long a man has lived, nor is it a question of whether there is a majority on one side and a minority on the other. It is a question of what is true. Right through the world's history truth has been with the minorities and not with the majorities."

Tells of Dr. Tait

"But we come to an unexpected admission. Mr. Baynes writes thus: 'We come to a really eminent surgeon, Dr. Lawson Tait.' I may say incidentally that he was not 'Doctor' Tait. He was not a doctor of medicine, but he was a very eminent surgeon." Dr. Tait, Mr. Baynes continues, "was opposed to vivisection, but later he changed his opinion. This recantation, the circular did not allude to." This is a very serious charge of bad faith against the New York Anti-Vivisection Society. Now, Lawson Tait was a personal friend of mine. He was the greatest and most original abdominal surgeon—I say it without hesitation—that ever lived. He was a man who had probably the most complete and successful number of abdominal operations placed to his credit that any surgeon enjoyed before or since his time, and I am glad to say that Mr. Baynes has at least the candour to acknowledge him to be a really eminent surgeon." Mr. Baynes says, "In this article I have sought to give facts," and he guarantees to "make no statement without ample evidence to support it." I challenge him in the name of truth to produce his evidence, and I tell him publicly his statement is a falsehood.

Horrible Bungling

"Lawson Tait wrote, twelve months before he died, in a letter which I

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have in my possession: 'Vivisection has done nothing for surgery but led to horrible bungling.' In the same year that he died, he published a letter in the Medical Press and Circular, May, 1899, as follows:

"Some day I shall have a tombstone put over me and an inscription upon it. I want only one thing recorded upon it, and that to the effect 'he laboured to divert his profession from the blundering which has resulted from the performance of experiments on the sub-human groups of animal life, in the hope that they would shed light on the aberrant physiology of the human groups.' Such experiments never have succeeded and never can, and they have, as in the case of Koch, Pasteur and Lister, not only hindered true progress, but have covered our profession with ridicule."

"In the same year, namely, on April 26, 1899, he spoke at a great meeting in St. James' Hall, London—the last meeting he ever attended, and moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting wholly disapproves of experimentation on living animals, as being crude in conception, unscientific in its nature and incapable of being sustained by any accu-

VAST SUM NEEDED TO REPAIR ROADS

Congressional Commission Makes Exhaustive Report on Condition of Highways

WASHINGTON, April 25—Large expenditures will be necessary to bring the 2,500,000 miles of rural highways in the United States up to the standard of efficiency comparable with their extended use in motor transportation, in the opinion of the joint congressional commission of the joint congressional committee on agriculture, in a report which was announced today by Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, chairman.

In the second report of the commission's studies, the first having dealt with agricultural freight rates, Mr. Anderson also made known his conclusions regarding electric railway development as affecting rural communities and questions relating to the postal service.

The commission, Mr. Anderson said, will recommend that Congress continue to promote an adequate program of highway construction and maintenance directed to the more effective correlation of highway transportation with rail and water transportation, and that the states and counties also continue their highway programs with particular reference to farm-to-market roads.

For Uniform Regulations

The necessity of co-operation among the states to effect a uniform basis for taxing motor trucks and other motor vehicles, to fairly represent the proportion of highway expense chargeable to such vehicles, will be urged by the commission, it was said, as well as the need for uniform regulation of motor traffic.

The importance of motor transportation to the farmer was found not only to have been its effect in extending and broadening his markets, it was said, but in the sharp reduction of cost of moving his produce to market.

The commission is said to view with optimism the future of interurban electric lines serving rural communities, in view of the tendency to recognize the necessity for an adequate return in rates for the service demanded by the public. Their value not only as freight carriers, but as a quick means of access to towns for rural residents, was emphasized in the conclusions announced by Mr. Anderson.

The commission's study of the postal service as relating to the farmer is said to have convinced it that increased postage rates on season classes of mail, notwithstanding the reduction of fourth-class matter (parcel post), has been particularly burdensome, upon farm publications.

Want Equitable Mail Rates

It was pointed out that the service rendered in the distribution of second-class matter entailed less expense than for parcel post, the volume of which was estimated to now constitute three-fourths of the total postal tonnage.

"The commission will recommend to Congress," the chairman said, "that a study be made to determine what branches of the postal service are self-sustaining, with a view to making the entire service self-sustaining, or more nearly in accordance with the costs. This should be done by proper readjustment of charges and removal of present rate inconsistencies. The purpose of holding the postal service responsible to the needs of the agricultural community should be constantly kept in view."

Arizona Governor Urges Cross-Country Highway

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 26 (Special)—Building of a trans-continental highway is of even greater importance than construction of a railroad, Thomas E. Campbell, Governor of Arizona, told the United States Good Roads convention in session here. He predicted the day is near when all short-haul transportation would be by motor.

Governor Campbell also advised the construction by all the southern states of a highway from ocean to ocean available for travel the year around.

The convention is expected to endorse a proposal of a branch of the Bankhead highway from Laredo, Tex., to Mexico City. Compromise of differences concerning routing of the highway through Arizona and New Mexico is expected.

INDIANA IS TO KEEP ITS RIVERS IN CHECK

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21 (Special Correspondence)—Millions of dollars will be spent in Indiana the next two years in flood prevention work, according to reports received

here from cities throughout the State. In many counties, such work, which has been held up for long periods, and in some cases since 1913, because of mounting prices, will be pushed ahead of much other public construction.

A résumé of conditions during the past two weeks by government observers, shows that almost every city in the State on a stream at all likely to overflow, has been damaged. The one exception is Indianapolis, where a huge sum was spent five years ago in flood prevention work and retaining walls.

Engineers here estimate the total flood prevention work to be started at once, will amount to more than \$20,000,000 in Indiana.

CHILDREN TO MIX WORK AND PLAY

Systematic Recreation Plan Devised in Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 15 (Special Correspondence)—Frank C. Zehrung, Mayor of Lincoln, has arranged an all-summer play program for the children of Lincoln in the main city park, beginning June 10. On the opening day, there will be a big picnic with the city itself as host. Every Lincoln boy and girl, between the ages of three and 14, will be invited.

The Mayor has had built a doll house, park, from which all above the age of seven will be excluded. This will be a wading pool and all sorts of playground apparatus suitable for the smaller children. Miss Ethel Dunn, in charge of playground supervision at the University School of Music, will have general oversight. Miss Violet Smith of the dramatic department will have charge of the intermediates, and Miss Mayme Hancock of the older children.

Every fair day, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, these young women will be in charge of the children. Play will be mixed with serious training.

"The main purpose," says Miss Dunn, "will be to develop the spirit of co-operation, control and team spirit. Little men and women will be taught to have regard for the rights of others. There will be periods devoted to industrial work, as well as time for play and for story-telling."

FRANCIS J. FLUNO PASSES AWAY

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25 (Special)—Francis J. Fluno, M. D., C. S. D., passed away yesterday at his home in Oakland, Cal. He was a student and friend of Mrs. Eddy's, having gone through primary class with her in 1885, and a normal class in 1887. After an honorable service in the Civil War, he practiced medicine for some years near Chicago, afterward giving that up to devote his life to Christian Science. After instruction by Mrs. Eddy, Dr. Fluno and his wife, also a student of Mrs. Eddy's, removed to Kentucky, but after a short stay, went, in 1888, to Oakland, Cal., which has since been their home city. He helped organize the Christian Science movement in Oakland, first becoming the pastor of the church, but later, when Mrs. Eddy changed the form of service, he became the First Reader of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Oakland. This office he later resigned, having, in October, 1898, been appointed a member of the Board of Lectureship, a few months after that activity was instituted by Mrs. Eddy. He lectured extensively in this country and in all foreign countries having branch churches of The Mother Church. He was reappointed each succeeding year, and continued lecturing until June 30, 1919, when, at his request, he was not reappointed.

About 20 years ago he spent some months in the home of Mrs. Eddy in Concord, N. H. In June, 1918, he was elected President of The Mother Church for one year by The Christian Science Board of Directors, and in 1921 he was also elected President of the Massachusetts Metaphysical College. Dr. Fluno has a large association of students, and continued in his work as teacher and practitioner until yesterday.



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MR. WEEKS WANTS ARMY OF 150,000

Senate Committee Hears Opinion of War Secretary

WASHINGTON, April 25—The 115,000 enlisted strength army bill passed by the House, provides a military structure "below the safe minimum requirements" of the nation, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, told the Senate Appropriations Committee today in urging that appropriations for the next fiscal year permit a force of 13,000 officers, and 150,000 men to be maintained in the regular army. Should the House proposals prevail, he added, not only would the regular army, but overseas garrisons would be "inadequate" and the development of "citizen components of our national defense system" would be seriously checked.

"I am aware of no issue that at the present time threatens to involve us in international complications," Mr. Weeks said. "There is no evidence of foreign designs against us. We must, however, recognize that throughout the greater part of the world a condition of instability prevails which renders the permanence of world peace uncertain."

"It is certain that to remain weak and unprepared in the face of such a situation is to invite aggression. It is, moreover, essential not only that we maintain a reasonable state of preparedness but that it should be a matter of international knowledge that we are so prepared."

"It is an interesting fact," he added, "that although our army school system was only partially developed before the war, its graduates furnished a very large percentage of those officers who were most conspicuously successful in the days of actual war."

As to the gas warfare work of the Army, Mr. Weeks said that while ultimate abolishment of such warfare might come by international agreement, "it would be inadvisable for us to give up the series of experiments and investigations which were conducted during the war and have been carried on since" until that moment had arrived. As to aviation he expressed the opinion that the provision for its development in the Army should be larger than the department was now asking.

The United States, "with adequate military preparation and under strong leadership," could have prevented the occurrence of the World War, Gen. John J. Pershing, who followed Mr. Weeks, declared.

"There is no doubt," he continued, "but that the Civil War might have been prevented had the country been equipped with an army of reasonable size ready for immediate use. A measure of preparedness, such as contemplated under the law of 1920 would probably have kept us out of the World War. At least it would have saved us the humiliation of depending

CANADA'S RAIL UNIONS WANT NO WAGE CUTS

LONDON, Ont., April 15 (Special Correspondence)—There is no necessity for a reduction of wages on Canadian railways at present, according to A. R. Mosher, president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, reviewing conditions affecting unions and employers at a mass meeting here. Mr. Mosher based his contention upon observation of the industrial situation all over Canada. He declared conditions are improving everywhere, and that reports of better business are now the rule, rather than the exception. Traffic on Canadian railways is increasing generally, he added.

Mr. Mosher, however, stated any movement in the United States toward a general reduction of trainmen's wages would be followed, undoubtedly, by efforts on the part of Canadian lines to effect similar wage cuts, but asserted this would be opposed, with reasonable expectation of success by the trainmen's unions.

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MOVE FOR REFORM OF LORDS ON WANE

Its War-Time Rise in Popular
Esteem Silenced Most Critics
of British Upper House

LONDON, March 31 (Special Correspondence)—One of the odd things about the present political situation in Great Britain is the attempt of the "die hards," the little group of reactionary unionists, to excite public resentment at the failure of the Coalition Government to deal with the House of Lords reform, and the general apathy of all parties on the question.

It is a striking indication that "the times have changed," for it was not so long ago the cry for House of Lords reform came from Liberals and Radicals, while Tories stoutly defended the Upper House as "the very ark of the Constitution." In the first decade of the present century, when Mr. Lloyd George was "robbing the hen roosts" in his budgets, and the Asquith Government was endeavoring to get a Home Rule Act placed on the Statute Book, the peers and their constant hindrance to progressive legislation, were bitterly denounced in the Radical press and on Radical platforms. No one hammered them harder, or with more telling effect, than did Mr. Lloyd George who, in a famous speech at Limehouse, employed all the resources of his expressive vocabulary in mockery of "the dukes" and their kind.

Claws of Peers Cut

But all that sort of thing died away with the passing of the Parliament Act of 1911, which cut the claws of the peers, and put an end to their old power of delaying indefinitely legislation of which they did not approve. If, during the lifetime of a Parliament, they twice throw out a bill sent up to them from the Commons, the next time the bill would receive royal assent whether or not they rejected it. Under that act the Home Rule Bill was placed on the statute book. It was the only bill which the Peers fought to the last ditch.

Today the House of Lords stands higher in the public estimation than ever before in modern times. In part this is due to the opportunities it was given during the war. The Upper House is a much freer form of discussion than is the House of Commons, rigidly controlled as the latter is by the Speaker and the Government. The Peers never have found it necessary to fracture such strict rules of procedure as were deemed necessary in the House of Commons by the obstructive tactics of Irish members. Nor, though the Lord Chancellor presides over the House, does he exercise anything like the authority of "Mr. Speaker," the House itself decides which of its members shall first be heard, and is its own guardian of order. Consequently, it was possible during the war to discuss matters, and to make speeches in the House of Lords, which the Government could prevent in the Commons. More than one question of urgent importance thus received healthy ventilation by the Peers.

But a larger reason for the growth of the Upper House in the public estimation is the fact it has become greatly altered in character and personnel. It is no longer a close preserve of the old nobility and the landed interests. "Are you a blood peer?" a lady is reported to have asked Lord Riddell while he was in Washington, and, on the presumption he meant a peer of ancient creation, he was fain to admit he was not. But his is no solitary case. More than half the existing peerages are of nineteenth or twentieth century creation; one may even say of a date later than Queen Victoria's accession. The really historic peerages are few; not more than 50, including Scottish and Irish creations, antecedent to James I.

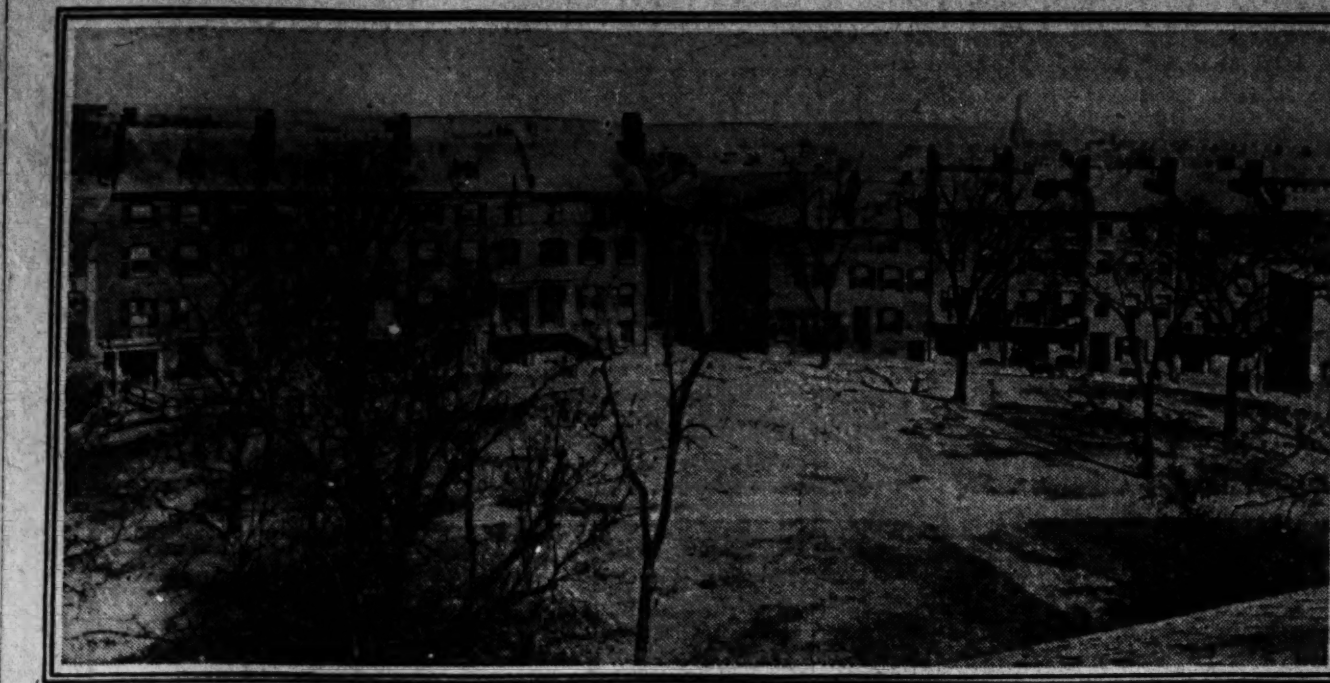
Things Done Differently Then

A century or so ago, it would have been looked upon as something of a constitutional outrage to have conferred a peerage on a man who, like Lord Riddell, was "in business." George III held out for a long while against Pitt's desire to ennobel Smith, the banker. Merchant princes in those days might be wealthy enough to found a family, but they could not hope to become "my lords" until they had left their counting houses and had become territorial magnates. But now all that is changed. Today business is almost as strongly represented in the Lords as is landed property. Not only are there many in the House who owe their position to personal success in business, but there are also a good many "blood" nobles actively engaged in trade and commerce.

But other than business men have found their way into what was, of old, "the preserve of birth." The "fount of honor" is not so pure a stream as one could desire; it is too often worked for the replenishment of party chests. Still a wholesome tradition has grown up that, especially in the New Year and birthday lists, the old motto, *Palmam qui meruit ferat*, should obtain in some of the creations. Great poets, painters, writers, doctors, and men of science, have thus found their way into the "gilded chamber," and they have proven a wonderful leaven, and have added to the weight and authority of the House.

It used to be said of a certain club in London—not the Athenaeum—that if you joined its dinner table any evening, you would be sure to rub shoulders with someone who was an expert in his particular line.

And it may, in all fairness, be said there is no public body in Great Britain in which you will find so many members of expert knowledge as the Lords. No one whose duty it is to attend the debates in the two Houses, or so peruse them in Hansard, can fail to note the general quality of speeches in the upper House. It is much higher than in the lower, and there is far less "talking to the gallery." The conditions, too, in the House of Lords are more favorable to expert discussion. True, the House has from time to time its full-dress debates, and on such occasions can come out strongly in oratorical effort, but its ordinary debates have much of a conversational character, in which a man with something



Upper Left—Fl. Hill in 1858. One of the Rare Views on Exhibition at the Athenaeum, in the Centenary Celebration of Boston's Incorporation as a City.

Upper Right—67 and 69 Court Street, 1845, When Parasols Were Sold in Most Music Shops

© Chas. Goodspeed

Lower—Park Square, 1837, With the State House, John Hancock House and Park Street Church in Distance.

of importance to say finds it easy to take part.

But if the House has thus risen in estimation, why, it will be asked, do Conservatives, of all people, want to reform it? "Why not leave it alone," as Palmerston used to say. The answer is that reform with them is an euphemism for reaction; they want to restore to the second chamber its old power of vetoing Radical or progressive legislation, and they are perspicacious enough to see that they can do this only by some sort of specious reform which will apparently give it a more popular constitution. They are prompted by the fear of revolutionary and predatory legislation, should Labor come into power, to block which the House of Lords, with its present limited veto, would be helpless. No doubt this fear is exaggerated, for by the time Labor gets to power, it is likely to have acquired a sense of responsibility, but the "die-hards" see only a party "red in tooth and claw" and prepared to make a holocaust of the Constitution.

The difficulty of all House of Lords reformers is to devise a second Chamber which will retain the general character of the House of Lords, and while possessing an effective veto on hasty legislation, will not, like the American Senate, overshadow the popularly elected House. At least three schemes have been proposed. Those of Lord Rosebery's committee in 1907 and Lord Lansdowne's bill in 1911 were on similar lines; a proportion of the House to consist of hereditary peers elected by their fellows, another proportion of Lords of Parliament appointed by the Crown, and another of Lords of Parliament chosen by electoral colleges.

The Bryce Conference proposals of 1913 practically discarded the hereditary idea and provided for the election of 31 members by a good standing committee of both houses, and of 24 elected by members of the House of Commons, grouped in 13 territorial areas. All these schemes, however, are out of harmony with the simplicity of British institutions, and promise to be especially clumsy in operation.

If the "die-hards" mean business they must devise a simpler scheme. The House of Lords is undoubtedly an anomaly in these democratic days, but like a good many other old-fashioned things, it works not altogether inefficiently and may survive most of its would-be reformers.

CONFERENCE RESULTS IN BALTIC AGREEMENT

WARSAW, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—The conference of the Baltic States and Finland with Poland ended March 17 and the agreement between them was then signed.

The agreement contains the following articles: Mutual recognition of the treaties signed with Russia; conclusion, within the shortest possible time of economic and administrative treaties and conventions between the states represented at the Conference; the non-conclusion of treaties directed against any one of the contracting states; the guarantee of the rights of national minorities and the peaceful settlement of matters of mutual misunderstanding; the observation of a well-disposed neutrality in case of an unprovoked attack on any one of the contracting states.

Mr. Skirmunt, in winding up the conference, said the agreement would contribute to the strengthening of peace in Europe, and to the progress and further development of the states interested.

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Rare photographs, prints, lithographs and woodcuts, showing Boston and some of the prominent citizens of a century ago, form a collection newly installed on the second floor of the Boston Athenaeum. The exhibit is in celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Boston as a city, and was compiled by Miss Laura Weeks of the art department of the Athenaeum, and Walter K. Watkins, who is connected with several historical and patriotic societies.

A photograph of a painting by Salmon, in 1822, of the old Corn Hill, later known as Fort Hill, and another of an old sketch by Cotton, of Pemberton Hill, are of particular interest, as both these hills were later demolished, the dirt being used to fill low land and marshes. By the reduction of the elevations two large and valuable areas were converted to business and residential uses.

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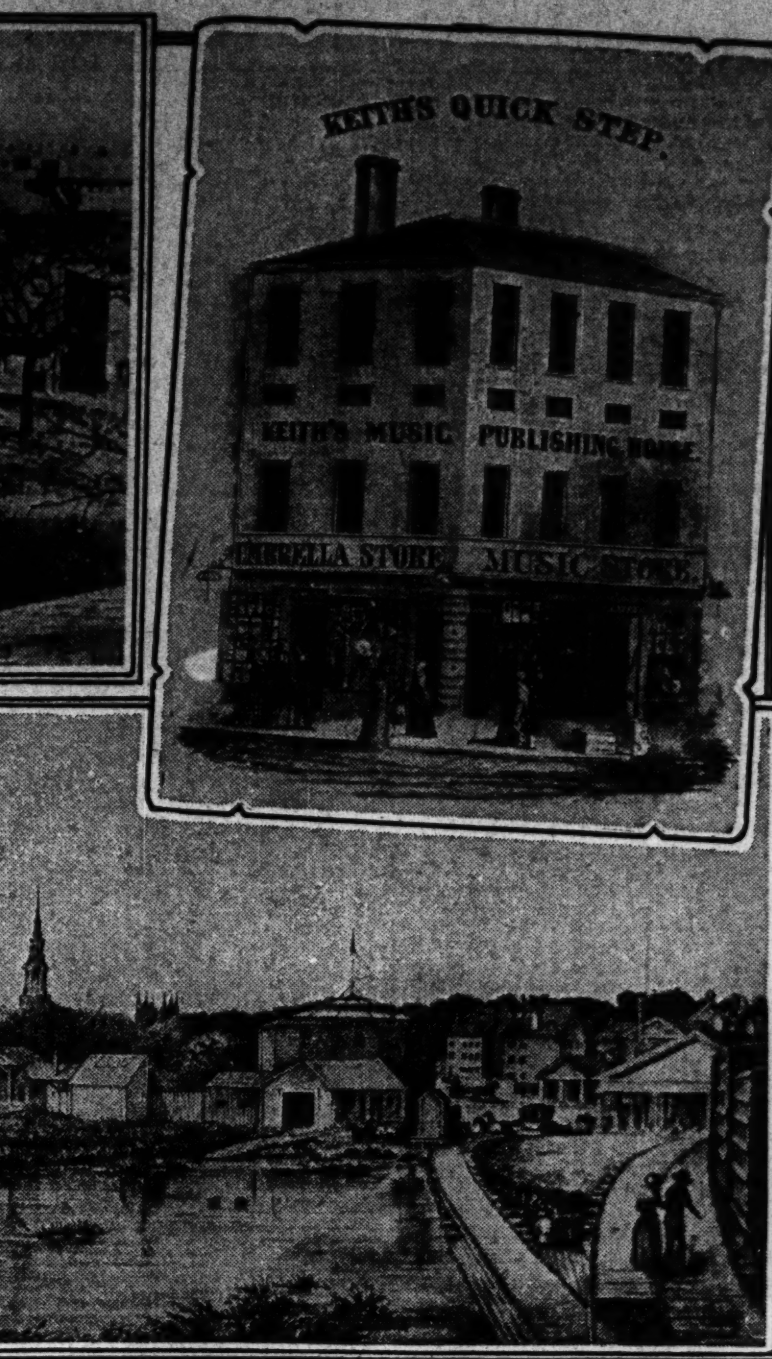
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WARSAW, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—In nearly all occupations catering for domestic purposes the employees, most of whom are Jews, have been successful in obtaining a raise in wages, following united

demand to this end, without having to resort to a strike. This result has given rise to a great deal of satisfaction in all Jewish circles. In the case of hatmakers, dressmakers, seamstresses, tailors (men's and women's garments), and artificial flower makers, the increase in wages amounts to as much as 60 per cent. In various other branches of manufacturing articles of domestic use, negotiations are still being conducted. Altogether, however, the situation appears favorable. Owing to the preparations for the Passover festival, there is no unemployment in the case of skilled workers. There is a great demand also for unskilled labor. The situation is similar in Lodz and in Bialystok.

In the case of the big industries the situation is by no means satisfactory on account of foreign competition. There is, however, a very small percentage of Jews engaged in the big industries.



VIEWS OF OLD BOSTON SHOWN IN COLLECTION AT ATHENAEUM

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VILNA JOINS POLAND BY VOTE OF PEOPLE, WHO FAVORED UNION

WARSAW, March 31 (Special Correspondence)—The ratification of the Act of Union of the territory of Vilna with the Polish Republic took place Friday, March 31, in the Polish Diet in Warsaw, as the result of an agreement reached by the people of the Vilna territory and expressed by the Diet in Vilna. At the same time, 20 delegates of the Vilna Diet were admitted as members of the Polish Diet, in accordance with the resolution of that Diet, that the people of Vilna should not have to wait, until the new elections, to be represented in Parliament.

The Marshal of the Vilna Diet in expressing the people's desire to join with Poland, reminded the members of their enthusiastic welcome to Marshal Joseph Pilsudski who had freed them from their bondage. While emphasizing the fact they felt no animosity for the Lithuanian nation, the Marshal said they could not forget that while the Polish armies were meeting with reverses, Lithuania had joined with the enemy.

It was due to the action of General Zeligowski—a native of Vilna—that finally the people had been able to express their own views as to their Fatherland, he declared. The people's franchise was most certainly democratic, crowds going to the ballot boxes to vote for union with Poland, he said. "We approach Poland in an affectionate attitude and follow in the footsteps of old-tried state union. Long live the Polish Republic."

Thus ended the Vilna Marshal's speech. The Marshal of the Polish Diet made a suitable reply concluding with a quotation from Mickiewicz—Poland's greatest national poet.

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Forbes	Green Ross
Fort-second	B/W Stuart
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Red Fraser	Royal Stuart
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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Madrid Honors Maria Guerrero and Fernando Diaz de Mendoza

Special from Monitor Bureau
Madrid, April 5

A PECULIAR excitement reigns in the literary, theatrical and artistic circles of Madrid over the arrangements for a demonstration of honor to Maria Guerrero and her husband, Fernando Diaz de Mendoza, the most famous acting couple that Spain has ever produced. They have been the favorites through more than one generation; they are even more popular in South America, where every theater knows them and renews acquaintance repeatedly, and they have also acted in other parts of the world. To a certain extent, therefore, their fame is international. They have recently returned to Madrid from the most brilliant tour in South America that they have ever undertaken, in the course of which they took possession of and opened the fine new Teatro Cervantes that they have had built for themselves in Buenos Aires. This achievement marks the zenith of their careers.

Royal Academy Takes Initiative
Now, on the return of Maria from South America, a unique honor has been paid her. The Spanish Royal Academy, so often accused of an excessive conservatism, has here taken an initiative which is being hailed and enthusiastically followed by all the literary and artistic societies, public bodies of various descriptions, and even by the municipal council itself. Nay more, the King is coming in also to this "proyecto de homenaje," or scheme for congratulation, as it is according to the much-used and abused Spanish term.

What the Royal Academy—whose president is Don Antonio Maura, the eminent statesman who recently again retired from the premiership—did was to frame a resolution of congratulation and thanks to Maria Guerrero and her husband for the brilliant achievements and especially for the valuable national and patriotic work they have done for Spain abroad, particularly in the Argentine, in the spread of Spanish culture there. Perhaps in the long run Maria Guerrero and her husband, Fernando Diaz de Mendoza, who have gained few monetary riches despite their efforts and success—

have wrought more for Spain in this regard than all the politicians.

Wide Interest Aroused
This high compliment having been paid, the newspapers and their dramatic critics were fired with ideas, and soon meetings were being held and schemes for "homenaje" being discussed. The alcalde was brought into the considerations, and public bodies of all sorts and conditions. Madrid is never so happy as when arranging a demonstration of appreciation of this kind, and in this it discovered it has the best possible subject. Among the ideas most discussed was a public procession of everybody who was anybody in artistic, dramatic and general Spain, in either the Madrid Park or before the steps of the famous picture gallery, the Museo del Prado, which is the jewel house of Spanish art. The latter has been determined upon, and, consequently, a great public procession is to pass before the flight of steps leading to the entrance of the Museo.

In the procession all the prominent officials, representatives of all the corporations and from the artistic, literary, commercial, labor, educational, and mercantile societies are to take part, with their flags and banners, accompanied by the municipal and other bands. In the afternoon, either in the Teatro Real or the Teatro Centro, there will be a performance of "La Malquerida," Maria Guerrero and her husband taking the principal parts, while the most eminent actors and actresses of Spain will play the others. Later there will be a banquet in the Teatro Español, over which the King will preside. The Municipal Council will associate itself with this function by the presentation to the couple of a valuable decorative jewel indicating that they are Madrid's favorite children.

A Theater of Their Own
It is also believed that on the happy day Maria and Fernando will achieve a great desire in being granted the concession, by the Municipal Council, of the Teatro Español for a long time. They have applied for it, conditionally on their being granted a special period of 15 or 20 years, and on their being given the right to make structural alterations and to vary somewhat the strict exclusion of all foreign works from what is the national theater.



Fernando Diaz de Mendoza

leaving—William Conrad, second bassoon, and Henry Bielo, contrabassoon. The place of the former will be filled by Mr. Fianar of Los Angeles. Louis Angelotti, who sits at the third desk of first violins, is also departing. Erich Hattenorth goes from the violas. Three cellists have resigned—Carl Kneisel, Samuel Klichko and Sidney Harmer. Two of the 10 basses are to leave—S. Elkind and Julius Bielo. The total number of resignations is 11. According to Arthur Judson, the manager, this is the smallest number of changes at the close of the season that the orchestra has known in its history of 22 years.

Léner Quartet Plays Malipiero's Prize Composition

LONDON, April 13 (Special Correspondence)—So cordial was the approbation won from the London public by the Léner String Quartet that the players were persuaded to prolong their visit for the purpose of giving three subscription concerts in Wigmore Hall on April 4, 8 and 12. The first of these gained additional interest from the inclusion in the scheme of Francesco Malipiero's Quartet "Rispetti e Strambotti"—the work which won the Coolidge Prize of 1920. Little as is known of Malipiero's compositions here, "Rispetti e Strambotti" was nevertheless not so totally new to London as might have appeared from the announcement of the program. "First performance in England." It had actually been played by the British Music Society at a semi-private Contemporary Music Center Meeting a month earlier. Several performances in rapid succession would be to the good, for it is a work that, withholds its secrets on one hearing. The Léner Quartet played it magnificently, as only great artists, who understand it greatly, could, but it left the audience comparatively cold, inclined to criticize, to call it clever and condemn it as scrappy in form.

On the surface the music was open, yet continually baffling by a very definite sense of power behind—a reserve of thought molding the ideas into a logical structure to suit the initial premises of the title, "Rispetti e Strambotti,"—"Epigrams and Aphorisms," is the rough and ready English equivalent. Had the audience understood this, the work might have caught their attention more closely, but com-

paratively few English people are acquainted with the technical nomenclature of Italian poetry, and the program gave no help. Thus the string of "Epigrams and Aphorisms," covering many phases of human emotion, probably did seem scrappy. But a composer who is so intent on expressing truth as to destroy all his early works because they do not now represent his ideals (which is exactly what Malipiero did)—deserves consideration and patient apprehension of his views. This quartet may not endeavor itself on a first hearing, but it distinctly possesses character. The start with brilliant "preluding" upon the first violin, and the close with the allusion to the plainsong-like passage which has appeared at intervals in the course of the music, are unexpected and noteworthy touches in an arresting work, and throughout Malipiero shows an expert knowledge of string effects.

The rest of the program followed well-known tracks, consisting of Beethoven's Quartet in A minor, op. 132, and Haydn's in F major, op. 3, No. 5. Both received splendid performances.

Molière Honored by American Academy

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, April 25—Guests of honor at the dinner given by the American Academy of Arts and Letters at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in honor of the three hundredth anniversary of Molière were His Excellency, Ambassador Jusserand, Maurice Donnay and Andre Chevrillon, representatives of the Académie Française, and Marshal Joffre, member of the Académie Française.

William Milligan Sloane, president of the American Academy and professor emeritus of history at Columbia, presided. Other speakers were Maurice Donnay, Andre Chevrillon and Owen Winter, member of the academy.

Among those who attended the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Rhineland, Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Austin C. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold W. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wickersham, the Hon. and Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the Hon. Gaston Liebert, French Consul-General in New York and Mlle. Liebert, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kahn, President and Mrs. S. S. Meses, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, Dr. and Mrs. Henry S. Fritchett, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Victor Morawetz, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. William Roscoe Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. C. Grant LaFarge, Mr. and Mrs. George Gray Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Chamard, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Childs Hassam, David Jayne Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Gari Melchers and Mr. and Mrs. George Arliss.

Mary Garden to Make Concert Tour
NEW YORK, April 25—Mary Garden, who recently resigned as director of the Chicago Opera Company, will go on a tour of American concert stages this fall, it was announced today by Charles L. Wagner, concert manager.

"Miss Garden," he said, "has been under a large concert contract with me for several years. It was agreed between us, however, that she should not take up this work as long as she was engaged in Chicago, because I believed in that project."

"She plans to spend the summer in Europe, but I can say definitely that she will go on a concert tour of America's largest cities next fall."

Geraldine Farrar to Appear in Belasco Play

NEW YORK, April 25 (United Press)—When the concert season ends David Belasco will begin to prepare a play for Miss Geraldine Farrar. This information was given by friends of the singer today in solution of Miss Farrar's enigmatic farewell statement at her last appearance in "Zaza" several days ago at the Metropolitan.

It is expected that Miss Farrar will be kept busy next season, at least, with concert engagements. Mr. Belasco has long been interested in her work because of her performances in operas made from two of his plays, "Zaza" and "Madam Butterfly."

RIVER TRANSPORT INTERESTS MEET

Mississippi Valley Association Opens Kansas City Sessions

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 25 (Special)—The strength of the Middle West was concentrated here today at the opening session of the Mississippi Valley Association. Delegates representing many organizations for public progress, from the Great Lakes to Texas, were present. In addition there were in attendance visitors from the East.

The meeting was called to order this morning by George Williams of Decatur, Ill., chairman of the association's executive committee. Addresses of welcome were made by Arthur M. Hyde, Governor of Missouri, and Edward C. Faeth, president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. Brief addresses also were made by Harry H. Merriek, of Chicago, one-time president of the association; Col. T. Q. Ashburn, of Washington, assistant chief of the land and coastwise waterways service of the War Department, and William B. McKinley, United States Senator from Illinois.

Frank Harrison of Lincoln, Neb., deputy commissioner general from the United States to the Brazilian Exposition, and Dr. W. F. Gephart, prominent St. Louis banker, spoke in the afternoon.

PROCEDURE RULES ARE COMPLETED BY COURT AT HAGUE

THE HAGUE, April 5—Rules for procedure and the naming of committees for the first ordinary session of the Permanent Court of International Justice on June 15 have been completed by the preliminary session meeting here.

Dr. B. C. J. Loder of Holland has been named president of the committee for summary procedure. Charles Andre Weiss of France and Max Huber of Switzerland are the other regular members, with Viscount Finlay of Great Britain and Rafael Altamira of Spain as substitutes.

Viscount Finlay will head the committee for labor disputes, of which Dionisio Anzilotti of Italy, Antonio Bustamante of Cuba, Senor Altamira and M. Huber are the other regular members. John Bassett Moore, the

only American member of the court, and D. G. G. Nyholm, of Denmark, are substitutes.

The committee for transit disputes will be presided over by M. Weiss. Senor Barbosa of Brazil, Yoroso Oda of Japan, Mr. Moore and M. Nyholm are regular members, and M. Huber and Signor Anzilotti have been named substitutes.

The first committee as composed will sit until January, 1923 while the others will remain as constituted until the end of 1921.

FRUIT GROWERS FAVOR COOPERATIVE EFFORT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 25—Formation of a national co-operative association of fruit growers was recommended here today to the Fruit Marketing Committee of 21 by a sub-committee on organization. At the start, the association will be temporary. Steps to establish it will be taken at once. It Growers.

This marks the third national marketing movement sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation, previous ones having dealt with grain and livestock.

The Federated Fruit Growers will carry on the work of the National Fruit Marketing Committee, and will proceed toward formation of a permanent national organization. At present it will act as a clearing-house for various co-operative organizations. It will concern itself largely with problems of distribution, standardization of grades and increase in consumption.

TASMANIA LIKES PUBLIC SINGING
HOBART, Tasmania, Feb. 25 (Special Correspondence)—A new movement started in Tasmania is community singing, and the first season has proved highly successful. The "sing-songs" have been held weekly at national and Tasmanian, Tasmania's chief cities, the hour fixed being during lunch or late in the afternoon. The gatherings have been presided over by skilled musical conductors, and the effect has been wonderful. There has always been large attendance, and the movement has grown into great popularity. An increasing number of children now enter for the musical examinations under the auspices of leading English institutions.

WOMAN SEEKS SEAT IN CONGRESS
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 25 (Special Correspondence)—Mrs. Lamar Looney of Hills, Harmon County, State Senator in the Eighth Oklahoma Legislature, filed papers yesterday for the Democratic nomination for United States Representative from the Seventh Congressional District. Mrs. Looney took an active part during the Senate session. She is opposing James McClintock of Snyder, for the nomination. She is a former Harmon County clerk.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S RAILWAYS
VICTORIA, B. C., April 20 (Special Correspondence)—Exhaustive investigations will be carried on this summer by railway experts of national repute, from some means of making the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, the property of the British Columbia Government, pay its operating expenses. John G. Sullivan, formerly chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will investigate the engineering difficulties of the Government line, which runs from Vancouver to Quenest in the interior, while Col. J. S. Dennis, chief commissioner of colonization and development for the railway, will make a survey of the country through which the railway runs.

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Pullman Porters Training For Folk Music Festival

CHICAGO, April 23 (Special Correspondence)—Don't be surprised if you hear sweet strains of singing mingled with the sound of the locomotive whistle and the rattle of the wheels the next time you take a trip in a Pullman car. The music will be a porters' double quartet rehearsing for an entertainment at the end of the run or getting in shape for the annual Pullman Porters Music Festival, in which from 800 to 1000 trained voices will take part.

Announcement is made here by James F. Keeley of the Pullman Company that the 9000 porters employed by the company are being organized by districts into choruses, orchestras and bands.

"The African folk song in its purity and simplicity is the greatest natural American musical asset," said Mr. Keeley to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "We shall be doing a great musical service by organizing this huge chorus. The first national festival will be in Chicago this year. The next one will be in New York. Pure Negro folk music will make up the program."

Training of the singing porters is in charge of Maj. N. Clark Smith, Negro composer, formerly musical director at Tuskegee. More than 300 porters are being coached in choruses singing at the Negro Y. M. C. A. here. Two trains that left Chicago today were manned by double quartets of singing porters.

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Musical News and Reviews

A New String Quartet in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 21 (Special Correspondence)—Among the recent concerts that have been given in Chicago at least three deserve some words of critical review. Rudolph Reuter, a local pianist, presented his talents in a recital at Orchestra Hall, the program of which contained some music that has deserved the long rest which concert-givers are indisposed to give it, and some which was less familiar to the ear.

The pianist began his exercises with six preludes from Bach's "Well-Tempered Clavier," which he divorced from the fugues that belonged to them and which he performed with the deft finger-agility that characterized his playing as a whole. It cannot be said, however, that Mr. Reuter's notions of program construction were shown to advantage by this curious excursion into Bachian art. The pianist offered as the principal feature of his program the B flat major sonata which Schubert wrote two months before he ceased to write at all, and which has been undeservedly neglected ever since. Mr. Reuter had made what his program stated to be "extensive and well-considered cuts" and these brought the sonata into a frame of reasonable length. The cool, fluent style of the pianist was gracefully disclosed in Schubert's strains. The remainder of the program discussed more or less familiar music.

Violoncello recitals are not always so interesting as that which was given April 18 by Jeroslav Gons. This performer belongs to what may be termed the "temperamental school," which is much movement as may be brought about when handicapped by a large instrument as a violoncello. Yet with the exception of occasional uncertainty of intonation the player made evident the fact that he possesses admirable artistry. His program was unusual inasmuch as it presented some music that was as pleasant as it was unfamiliar. Not many violoncellists have offered to their audience such pieces as Dvorak's "The Forest Silence," the Ballade by Josef Suk, or Oscar Nedbal's Capriccio, yet this music from Bohemia was ingratiating to the ear. Mr. Gons was also effective in the E major sonata by Valentin.

Jacques Gordon, concertmaster of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, has established a string quartet—the members are Henry Selinger, Clarence Evans and Nahoum Benditzky—and this organization presented its first concert Thursday afternoon, April 19. It is pleasant to find words of praise for the accomplishments of Mr. Gordon and of his colleagues. At ready they have wrought an excellent ensemble, which in their case means more than merely synchronous performance. The program, too, was excellently chosen. It made concession to music-lovers of conservative tastes by presenting a quartet by Haydn and it offered up two works on the altar of novelty. These were one of the two string quartets by Dohnanyi and "Three Idylls" by Frank Bridge. In being given compositions by living composers the average listener's first impulse is probably one of shrinking from an ordeal of "modern" harmony. Mr. Gordon's novelties, however, were honest-to-goodness music. Dohnanyi's quartet contained not a little that was noble and fine.

Bridge is a prolific worker in the field of chamber music. Three string quartets, in addition to the idylls,

Fritz Kreisler Encounters His San Francisco Admirers

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18 (Special Correspondence)—Fritz Kreisler played to an audience of 9000 admirers in the Civic Auditorium on Easter Sunday afternoon. The last time Mr. Kreisler had played here was before the entrance of the United States into the World War—and at the conclusion of that concert the newspapers were selling "extras" telling of a big German advance. The hostilities seem to have left their mark on the artist, but the auditor's enthusiasm remained unabated. It was an international audience gathered to hear an eminent exponent of an art that knows no national or racial boundaries.

The program began with the "Kreutzer" sonata of Beethoven. The rendering was not technically perfect by any means—various unnecessary mechanical sounds and lapses in intonation were noticeable to a surprising degree—possibly because Mr. Kreisler was consciously laboring to overcome the difficulties the Auditorium thrusts upon an artist. The final movement was the best played, and at the conclusion of the work Mr. Kreisler received five recalls—the applause being somewhat scattered. The Mendelssohn concerto came next, and showed a greater freedom from audible imperfections, the second movement being upon a level with the artist's best work. The applause was more general and an encore was granted. Then came what the audience had been waiting for—the Kreisler arrangements and original compositions played in the inimitable Kreisler way. The listeners surged toward the platform, applauding eagerly. Encore after encore was added. The artist shook his head, he was through. But not if the remaining portion of the audience could get an extra encore—and by persistent efforts they accomplished their desire. But still they would not let him go. They stormed his dressing room, followed him to his automobile, surrounding him so that it was well nigh impossible for him to escape. As a fellow artist said after this event, "In America an artist is public property." And it is evident that Kreisler is an idol of a portion of the American public, in which hero-worship is a conspicuous trait.

Changes in Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, April 23 (Special Correspondence)—The personnel of the Philadelphia Orchestra next year will be enlarged from 104 to 106 by the addition of two violas. That will make 14 violas, with 18 first violins and 15 second violins.

Richard Krueger, the first bassoon, is leaving the orchestra at the close of the season, and so is Daniel Bonade, first clarinetist. Walter Guettler will come from the same stand in the Philadelphia Orchestra to take Mr. Krueger's place. Two other bassoons are

LADY ASTOR CALLS ON PRESS TO UNITE COUNTRIES IN PEACE

Foreign Correspondents, She Says at Associated Press Dinner, Are Unofficial Envoys of Their Governments

NEW YORK, April 25—The annual meeting of The Associated Press was held at the Waldorf-Astoria today, with a large representation from throughout the country. Lady Astor accepted an invitation to be the principal speaker at the luncheon, coming here from Baltimore for the purpose.

The board of directors presented its report for the year, showing a further expansion of its membership and news gathering and distributing facilities. Lady Astor, in her speech defined as the pearl of great price which she was striving to place in public life by entering politics, "what any man gets from his mother and most men get from their wives if they choose wisely—unselfishness, vision, courage and cleanliness."

But, she said, to turn to practical politics, what the world now needed most in a practical way was work, and trade was the most practical way to start work.

"Establish confidence," she urged, "first confidence between Capital and Labor, then confidence in your government, then confidence in other nations."

There, she continued, was where the press came in.

"It is for the press to unite countries for trade and prosperity and peace. Governments depend for their views of foreign countries upon their ambassadors. Ambassadors get to know foreign governments.

"Foreign correspondents are unofficial ambassadors. The press can supplement official channels of communication by telling the people of each country, not only about the government, but about the people. I know many of the American foreign correspondents. They are most able men, a credit to the American press. They are trustworthy. That is the opinion formed by the people who know in England.

"If the press wants to unite countries, it can. If it wants to disunite them, it can.

"America wants peace. America started the League of Nations. All Europe looks to America, not for large armies, not even for food, but for a great moral lead. Help us."

Lady Astor was introduced by Frank B. Noyes, president of the Associated Press.

Where the Genius of the Iberian Peninsula Is Preserved for Americans' Delectation

THE Hispanic Society of America has held found place in the public heart since the winter of 1909, when Joaquin Sorolla y Bastida flashed unheralded upon this scene and the people opened their arms to him in generous welcome. He brought with him a collection of paintings of bold and unmatched brilliancy, for which the Hispanic Society of New York City cleared its walls. Although he arrived at this most fickle time of year, when sunshine and sleet, May warmth and the blizzard chill of January may be expected in the course of a single day, and although his host was miles distant from the popular ways of city travel, his lure was irresistible.

In a stay limited to four weeks Sorolla drew within the doors of the Hispanic Society 150,000 visitors, an attendance greater than had then been recorded for a similar period at the Metropolitan Museum or any other resort of art. Untold additional thousands turned away rather than take their chance in a line that often stretched from the subway station, two blocks off, to the society's building. It was not a line for the impatient to join. The forward movement was scarcely perceptible at any time and often it seemed to cease altogether, for Spanish hospitality awaited arrivals within the walls; the house and all that it contained were theirs and they might linger at their sweet will and discuss and admire the beauty they saw, with no one to prod them into moving on.

Sorolla's Success

It was no wonder that Sorolla, strolling jauntily down Fifth Avenue, burst out in his exuberance: "I am among friends; it's like being in Madrid." He had sold everything he brought here; the Metropolitan had gathered in a group of his canvases, the Hispanic Society retained selections, and apart from private commissions that meant a fortune, he had to his credit a new American bank account, never estimated at less than \$100,000 and usually at more, to add to the pleasure of his visit of a month.

With the passing of this immediate enthusiasm, general attention was directed to the Hispanic Society of America. Official documents had noted the incorporation of the society in 1904 and the gift therewith of 12 city lots of land, by Archer Milton Huntington, adjoining a Hudson slope of Washington Heights known as Audubon Park, augmented by a building fund and an endowment sufficient for maintenance. Plans and photographs had been published also of a structure of classic Roman style and of projects for housing as its companion, in an architectural group the American Geological Society, the American Numismatic Society, the American Indian Museum based on the Heye Foundation and a Spanish chapel; and that the slope of the land favored an arrangement of the several buildings in terraced composition. These reports meant to the casual observer little more than a real estate development, with trimmings somewhat ornate and an outlook across the Hudson to the Palisades. There were too many other improvements going on in the ever-changing city of New York to draw people in considerable numbers far from the homes of the majority to examine this oddity in building construction. Sorolla's advent made public curiosity over the transaction impetuous, and from that time and ever since then the raison d'être of the Hispanic Society has been well understood and notices of its activities have roused genuine and general interest.

Over Spanish Trails

For 20 years preceding the formation of the society, Mr. Huntington had been a student of Spanish history and a collector of Spanish rarities in art and literature. Impulses in that direction had come to him early, his imagination having been stirred by experiences when Collis P. Huntington, his father, was laying new rail routes across the deserts of the southwest and into the smiling valleys of California. The Huntington routes followed trails of the Spanish conquerors, and missionaries, and they retained, in the youth of Arthur M. Huntington, much more markedly than now the impress of the old Castilian civilisation.

Mr. Huntington became an authority in Spanish lore. He made many visits to Spain, wrote monographs of high value to students, gathered a library of 40,000 volumes covering every phase of Spanish development, and he collected paintings, potteries, tapestries, maps, manuscripts, records of archaeological import and prized miscellany, bringing within cultural review the story of Spain and Portugal from the period that preceded Roman rule, through the fortunes that enabled those states to fling out dependencies that circled the world. His translation of "The Cid," to cite merely one of his writings, is standard.

Having amassed this great treasure, which cannot be matched outside of Spain and Portugal or duplicated anywhere, he decided to bestow it upon the public, with the Hispanic Society of America as its custodian. Had there been such a society at the time of Prescott or Irving, neither of these writers would have needed to visit the Iberian peninsula. References here are complete in respect to Mexican and Peruvian conquests; to the adventures of Columbus and Magellan; to the civilization of the Moors; to the evolution in pottery whose course in Majolica assured in Italy the endless fame of Della Robbia and the superb creations in majolica (derived from Majolica) were that Italian genius fashioned for the delight of all time; to the growth in painting which produced Velasquez, Murillo and Goya, now strikingly manifest in far different expressions of Sorolla and Zuloaga; to the genius of Cervantes, only one side of which appears in the adventures of Don Quixote; and to the achievements that gave fixed place in history to Jaime I, Lope de Vega, Camoes, Lorya, Quevedo, Maimon, Ruiz, Barco, Bosca, Bolivar, El Greco, Zurbarán, Charles V and the royal inheritors of the vast empire he

Photographs reproduced by courtesy of the Hispanic Society of America

Upper Left—The Aqueduct, Segovia, From the Drawing by Ernest Peixotto

Upper Center—The Entrance to the Museum

Upper Right—West Door of the Jeronimos, Lisbon, From the Drawing by Ernest Peixotto

Lower Left—Castello da Pena, Cintra, Portugal, From the Drawing by Ernest Peixotto

Lower Right—A Wine-Boat on the Douro, From the Drawing by Ernest Peixotto

founded, and of other high lights in Spanish history.

No Wood in Building

In order to assure the safety of these treasures, the architect excluded wood from construction work. The doors that seem to be grained are of copper and bronze, the flooring, partitions and decorations are of terra cotta, and the fittings throughout are of materials that will not ignite and against which fire can make no headway, even though the source be outside. The walls are of Indiana limestone, which has been used uniformly in the other buildings of the group.

Within the design is of a Spanish patio. Corridors along which exhibits are arranged in cases furnish an inner border for the main gallery, and they inclose a central space in which are set marbles, bronzes, cases of coins, and other rarities. Paintings by Spanish masters hang at various elevations, around the main gallery. One of the noted masterpieces in this array is Velasquez's famous portrait of the Duke of Olivares, the gift in 1910 of Mrs. C. P. Huntington. For many years it was in the collection of Dorchester House, London, and before that it had a history of royal travel from Spain to Austria. At the time of the gift it was said Mr. Huntington had paid \$400,000 for it. Apart from the gallery and at the rear, in well guarded seclusion and quiet, are tables and equipment for reference and other study.

The Publication Society

Extensions have been made to the building since the beginning, until it has a frontage of 150 feet and is 70 feet deep. One of the extensions houses what is known as the Publication Society, from which are issued reviews and other work in furtherance of the educational aims of the Hispanic Society. Paintings not classed as old masters, but including examples of Sorolla, Zuloaga and others of that eminent stamp are hung in this department, which houses also a library that has grown from its original size of 40,000 to 100,000 volumes, and varied collections in documents and other records of Hispanic arts that have been continually enriching the society since its formation. By rough and untheatrical appraisal the valuation of the society's property has been placed at \$4,000,000; it is actually beyond price.

Since the Sorolla display there have been exhibitions of first importance of Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Velasquez and Zuloaga. In 1917 King Alfonso sent to the Society the Marquis of Valverde, as special royal deputy, in charge of 26 tapestries and carpets from the Salon del Prado, all of them products of the royal looms, in appreciation of the society's work. Owing to this exceptional compliment, three temporary galleries were constructed, which shut off the regular exhibits from view and provided rooms in which only the King's offerings were shown.

Six tapestries, illustrating the adventures of Don Quixote, had a gallery to themselves. They had been woven by the sons of Jacob Vanderghoten, after cartoons painted by El Greco. Another gallery was filled with nine eighteenth century tapestries from cartoons by Goya, telling of pleasant outings and amusing adventures. They were made for the royal palace, one of them hanging in the dining room and the others in various apartments. The third gallery contained examples of various artists in different periods, including a Flemish harvest scene, after a Teniers painting in the Antwerp Museum, and a Flemish wed-

ding scene of which a copy was presented by the King to Premier Poincaré of France when Poincaré was President.

Special exhibitions are continually maintained by the society in a room arranged for that purpose. Pen and ink drawings by Ernest Peixotto, author and illustrator, recording his activities through a long trip in Portugal and Spain, from which he has

recently come home, furnishing the present attraction in that room.

As long ago as 1911, King Alfonso gave to the Society Sorolla portraits of himself, with his autograph at one corner, and of the Queen, both of which have since hung in the library; and in further token of esteem he conferred upon Mr. Huntington in 1918 the decoration of the Grand Cross of Charles III.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal May Become Bed for Highway

"THE Palisades of the Potomac," that is the term applied by the National Commission of Fine Arts to the beautiful stretch of wooded heights along the river above Washington. There the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, inaugurated more than 170 years ago, is still in use as a means of transportation between Washington and Cumberland, Md., several hundred miles up the river. Above Georgetown, where the canal starts, the Potomac is not navigable, except to a limited degree for pleasure craft.

If this old canal is to be filled in, as report persistently asserts, and made a state highway, America will lose a picturesque feature and landmark of earlier days. Any day, in sun or rain, the old, mule-drawn, weather-beaten barges may be seen, plying their slow way along the canal, which has upon the bank a tow-path, where the Negro driver walks, while the family of the trader live and ride in their houseboat. Often the children sit out on deck and exchange greetings with passers-by. In stalls inside sometimes a pair of fresh mules kick their heels and await their turn to drag the load. Passing a lock is an

interesting proceeding, repeated five times in the distance of seven miles between Cabin John, above, Georgetown, and Great Falls.

Rivals Fontainebleau

The tow-path is a popular hiking ground, especially in spring and fall. The region along the canal is a favorite haunt of artists and others, who build bungalows or primitive shacks here, and summer in the open, surrounded by a glory of American scenery that rivals Fontainebleau. A moonlight night along the Potomac River and the old canal is marked by an enchantment not to be forgotten by those who have enjoyed the poetry of it.

As yet the Commission of Fine Arts commits itself only in a limited way on the report about the canal: "The desirability of widening the Conduit Road from Georgetown to Great Falls and securing the control of the Potomac banks was dwelt upon in the report of 1901, it is explained. This project depended more or less on the necessity, even then apparent, of increasing the Washington water supply. That necessity has now become so acute that Congress has been forced to act."

An appeal is being made that in the work of increasing the water supply the park features be considered. An area on both sides of the river at Great Falls necessary to protect the government works should be secured and become a portion of the park system, it is urged. The roads leading thereon to both sides of the Potomac from Great Falls to Georgetown and

Rosslyn should be boulevarded, and the Conduit Road, now much used, but narrow and ill kept, should be turned into a well-ordered and well-policed pleasure drive, it is declared by the commission.

The proposed reconstruction of the drive, which would run from the new Lincoln Memorial Building westward, through Georgetown to Great Falls, will doubtless require five years for its execution, the commission says. Whether it will later be continued as a state highway connecting with the Lincoln Highway at Cumberland the commission is not prepared to say.

The canal, which now starts at Georgetown and follows the course of the river, by which it is supplied with water, dates back to 1748, when the organization of the Ohio Company for trading with the Indians marked the beginning of the most powerful of all pre-Revolutionary trade corporations and the first incorporated effort to reach the Great West.

Its lineal successors have been: The Potomac Company, 1784, in which George Washington was concerned; the Chesapeake & Ohio Company, 1826; the National Road, the first national inland improvement, 1806; and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, completed to St. Louis in 1857.

Madison interested Thomas Jefferson, too, lent his aid, and in a letter written from Annapolis, to George Washington, and dated March 6, 1784, he says: "The present hurry forbids me to write to you on a subject I have much at heart, the approaching and opening to navigation of the Ohio & Potomac. I will trouble you by the next post."

And a week later a detailed communication follows. James Madison, too, we find occupied with the matter, and on June 28, 1784, he introduced resolutions into the Virginia Legislature to bring about a uniformity of laws between Maryland and Virginia as touching the construction of the proposed canal.

In July, 1785, Washington wrote Lafayette of having "opened the fertile plains of the Ohio to the poor, the needy, and the oppressed of the earth" through the channels of Potomac and James rivers.

Remains of several of the early locks on the Virginia side of the river, the construction of which was superintended by George Washington and which were the engineering marvels of that day, are still pointed out to visitors at Great Falls by old residents who claim to be lineal descendants of the families of that time.

Details are preserved of the construction of five larger locks in June, 1801, as decided by a meeting of the directors at Great Falls, the work to be pushed with all possible speed.

With the acts of 1824 and 1825 by the states of Virginia and Maryland, and the Congress of the United States, and the acceptance by the Potomac Company, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company was incorporated, and

has been in continuous operation since that time, though of late years at a considerable loss.

Water and Power Plan

A new proposal for meeting the present losses of the trolley and lighting companies of Washington is gaining support here. The plan would involve raising the Potomac River and forming an inland lake above Little Falls, and below Great Falls. This would, no doubt, absorb the canal at its lower extremity. It would include a new water supply for Washington, and also provide for all electric power needed in the district for lights, trolley cars, and similar purposes. A picturesque waterfall more than 100 feet in height, with a bridge and towers, at this point, it is declared, would add to the beauty. If properly financed, at an estimated cost of \$30,000,000, the project would pay for itself in less than 50 years. The present necessary horsepower of 75,000 would be increased to 125,000.

When one recalls that only 50 years ago, after the Civil War, the old canal still ran through the streets of Washington, along B Street, where now stands the National Museum and temporarily the unsightly Center Market, it does not seem impossible to conceive of these new changes, even though they would deprive one section of old landmarks.

British Handwriting Improves

Final statistics from the British census that was taken last year are almost ready for publication and the Registrar-General has been admitting one interesting piece of information that is more or less a by-product of the original inquiries. It appears that in the opinion of the census officials the handwriting of the population of Great Britain has considerably improved in the last ten years. The same tribute was recently paid by a post office authority who suggested the wider spread of education as the explanation.

Yet the connection between education and good handwriting is by no means universally established—from the days of Horace Greeley and before many distinguished writers have been the possessors of a notoriously crabbed and villainous fist. Oddly enough, this possibility seems almost to be admitted in the registrar's remarks on the census returns. The forms, it appears, were filled in with the greatest clarity among the "working classes"; the schedules returned from "middle class" households were less legible. Can it be that the middle classes have had enough education to corrupt the original elegance of their calligraphy, whereas at present the humble members of society have just gone far enough to escape the blight? In that case, what will the returns of 30 years hence be like, when education has done its worst with all classes? For the sake of the officials it may be hoped that by that time the use of the typewriter will be compulsory.



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The picturesque old waterway running between Cumberland, Maryland, and Washington

Things Social and Political Remain Anxious, Uncertain, and Difficult, Although Bomb-Throwing Has Ceased

Sultan's Influence Is Slight As Caliph of All Muhammadans

Again, when the Muhammadan conquests under the Abbaside Caliphs, whose seat of power was in Iraq, became so extended as to comprise even Spain in the West and Afghanistan and northern India in the East, the Caliphate, like the Roman Empire, nat-

Is Slight As l Muhammadans

ority Were Once Joined in
Eastern Religion

In fact, the Sultan of Turkey today, though he styles himself Caliph, has completely lost the position of the early successors of Muhammad. He is far from being either the spiritual or temporal leader of all the faithful followers of Islam; he has only the general support of all Sunnite Muhammadans because they think that if his temporal power disappears the prestige of Islam throughout the world will be affected, while the Shiite sect have even this amount of feeling in the matter.

"Taking this conception as a basis Kemal Pasha declared that all the concessions which had been made since the armistice favorable to certain Italian companies for the exploitation of the coal mines in Thrace and Macedonia would have come to nothing. Those are the only mines of that description possessed by Anatolia and the Government of Angora cannot concede them to foreign companies, but it is to its interest to exploit them on its own account.

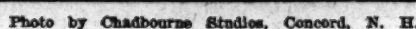
"The Greek Academy of Belles-Lettres is working on an active propaganda to have the use of modern Greek entirely abolished in the schools and replaced by the classical language."

We Believe They Are W
Yes, a full suit, coat and skirt, only
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especially good for sports, seashore,
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New Hampshire to Honor Statesman With Exercises On Boundary Line of Massachusetts

dedication will be by the side of the

The birthplace is an ancient residence which was long the home of the Webster family but passed into other hands about the time of the passing of Daniel Webster. Recently, however, a Daniel Webster Birthplace Association was founded under the leadership of William E. Chandler, formerly United States Senator from New Hampshire, which succeeded in purchasing and restoring the Webster birthplace. The association placed



Webster's Birthplace at Salisbury, N.H., as It Appeared Prior to Restoration

Two granite stones have been set up, one on either side of the highway at the state line, hewn from New Hampshire granite quarries and inscribed by the Granite Council for their purpose. On each stone will be placed, at the dedication, a bronze tablet with a statement of the desire of the State to honor one of its most distinguished products in this fashion.

The monument is located on this point directly north through the center of the State and was formerly known as the Merrimack Valley road. It follows the course of the Merrimack River north through Mass., N. H., Conn., N. Y., Pa., Md., Va., W. Va., Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania to Lake Superior, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The White Mountain district. Curiously enough, it does not pass Webster's birthplace, which was in a house now standing on the site of the village, N. H., a few miles from the city of Franklin. A good road has been recently

Daniel Webster was born in this house Jan. 18, 1782. He was a Congressman from New Hampshire between 1813 and 1817 and from Massachusetts between 1823 and 1827. Massachusetts elevated him to the Senate in 1829 and after 11 years in that body he retired to accept a portfolio in the Cabinet as Secretary of State. Three years in this position was followed by another term in the Senate, from 1845 to 1850, and then he again became Secretary of State from 1850 to 1852.

New Hampshire has a statute of Webster in front of the State Capitol and his portrait hangs in Representatives Hall. The official dedication of a state highway to his name is believed to be the first instance anywhere of a tribute of this sort.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The returns of trade in the New Zealand dairy industry for the year 1921, which have just been issued, give a fresh proof of economic development. The value of butter and cheese exported from New Zealand, 1921, was £219,387.713, over 43 per cent of the total exports, £4,248,827. This was more than double the corresponding total for 1920. Butter for the first time stands at the head of the list. Before the war the chief exports were, in order, wool, frozen-meat, cheese, and butter. That order was maintained until 1920, when the leadership of wool had been reduced to less than £200,000.

In 1921 butter gained first place by £4257, with frozen meat second, cheese, third and wool fourth. These statistical comparisons are qualified by the fact that in recent years exports have been inflated by the shipment of produce from previous seasons in which shipping facilities were inadequate, but the figures are sufficiently accurate for general purposes.

It is noteworthy that the dairy products of close settlement in New Zealand, for butter and cheese are essentially products of small farms.

SERBO-DUTCH AMITY RESTORED

THE HAGUE, March 31 (Special Correspondence).—The Serbian Ambassador to the Court of St James, London, Michel Pavlovitch, will shortly be appointed Serbian Minister to Holland, and the Dutch Minister to Serbia, who was on leave in The Hague, will accordingly return to Belgrade. In this way, diplomatic relations between both countries, interrupted for some time because of an incident between the Serbian Government and the Advocate, will be resumed.

LONDON, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—It passes for common sense, even in aeronautical circles, to

LONDON, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—It passes for common sense, even in aeronautical circles, to assert the airplane has not changed in essentials since 1909, and that improved performance is due to better engines and to advance in construction. This illustrates a curious inability to understand what is going on all around, and to ignore the evidence of their eyes. And, if, when confronted with this stone-walled opposition to intelligence, one ventures a timid reference to soaring flight, to the discovery men actually fly without engines, there is no more than a grudging admission that certainly is interesting. The so-called "high-lift" wings, however, are almost certain to be told they are impracticable, that their disadvantages outweigh their advantages; and that since the war employ what actually are early wing forms, with a few refinements.

True, the trained engineer admits

Slotted Wing in Use

Yet the Handley Page slotted wing is now applied to a naval airplane and put into service, making possible an ascension from a small space with a heavy load, to release that load, fly fast, and to land in a confined area. Surely this is a radical change due to a new discovery! And it is by no means the only one.

The writer has seen the results of certain researches in wing design which prove conclusively that in quite another direction a stage has been reached where only a few prewar designers. To date, ship development has been restricted by the uncomfortable fact the ratio of structure weight to total load rises steadily with increase of total weight. If the weight of the structure is constant, and that the lift of an airplane is proportionate to the square of the linear dimensions. This is not the place, of course, to go deeply into technicalities; but, in effect, the proposed law of ship design—saving on fuel or on cost of construction could fly over pay. Now, however, the law stated above must be changed in accordance with the discovery that the lift of an airplane may be proportionate to the cube, not the square, of the linear dimensions.

It does not take a mathematician to see that here is a great difference. In short, those who made these researches claim that they can design a wing for each size of airplane, in accordance with the new discoveries which, in effect, suppress the limits of the wing. It assures the utmost possible work of the air on all parts of the wing. It applies very easily to the larger airplanes; and, indeed, it may be said, the bigger the better. Progress has been slow because of the lack of facilities for other than model experiments, but full-scale tests about the size of the electrical chariot for the testing of full-scale winners at St. Cyr, France.

The writer has seen this applied to an ordinary airplane with what appeared to be remarkable results, but such a test, for obvious reasons, unsatisfactory.

No Limit as to Size

It appears that instead of a limit to commercial efficiency at about the size of the two-engine airplane of today, and the prospect of some slight reduction of cost per ton of cargo per mile, there is no limit to size, and airplanes will share with ships the advantage of increased economy (a cargo carrier) with increased size. It should be noted that the only size limitation will, in the future, make aircraft compete with railway and ships. Actually, the airplane has an advantage, for whereas the ship can only move by displacing the volume of water required for its support every time it travels its own length, the airplane is supported by the vertical acceleration of the air by virtue of its own motion, a much more economical proposition.

In addition to this line of research is the minor but important one indicating that apart from the lift obtained by driving an airplane through the air, support is obtainable from the "internal structure of the wind," so that, as the soaring flight experiments in Germany show, it is possible for a man on a light aircraft plane without an engine to fly; and it is confidently believed that before the year is out, flights of an hour's duration will be made.

On the lines of progress may occur to the reader, who is surely justified in regarding flight not as a means of transport already at its limit, and condemned to progress along a narrow, steep and difficult path, but as one that opens up almost unlimited prospects.

MONTREAL, April 14 (Special Correspondence)—The water power now developed in Canada represents an investment of \$530,000,000, according to official figures just given out by the water power branch of the Dominion Board of Government. In 1940, should the rate of growth of installation during the past year be continued, this investment would have increased to over \$1,000,000,000.

The present development represents an annual equivalent of 20,550,000 tons of coal, which, valued at \$3 per ton, represents \$164,000,000. In the year 1940 the annual figures will, without doubt, be much higher, and will become \$149,000,000 a year at \$3.50 per ton.

(Special Correspondence).—The Cotton Industry Research Association has instituted a laboratory at Didsbury, near Manchester, and the importance to the British cotton industry of the new development was signified by the fact that the opening ceremony was carried out by the Duke of York, in the presence of the mayors of about 20 Lancashire towns, the vice-chancellor of the university (Sir Henry Miers) and the High Commissioner for the Australian Commonwealth (Sir Joseph Cook). The purpose of the institute was explained by Kenneth Lee, chairman of the Research Association.


The Institute was founded by the help of Government grants, and is expected to occupy the position of headquarters of the research and technical side of the industry. It has purposely been established away from the University of Manchester because a need has been felt for the full devotion of the ability and knowledge of experts in natural science to the requirements of the industry dissociated from academic work.

The institute will have highly trained units ready to put to practical use the knowledge at the disposal of the industry under such conditions that they will be in daily touch with the practical side of all its branches.

It is expected the staff of the institute will act in a twofold capacity. First, to survey the field, locate the obstacles, and decide in which direction a concentration of attack is likely to be successful in overcoming these obstacles. Second, to formulate the facts and technique which will make such an attack possible.

More than 90 per cent of the master spinners, weavers, finishers, dyers, and printers are members of the Research Association, while leaders of the operatives' organizations are in the front of the movement.

Two important features of the new advances were touched upon by the Duke of York in his speech on declaring the Institute open. He expressed the opinion that the work of the laboratory would result in a continual increase in the development of the industry and help to solve the great problem of unemployment and underemployment. He pointed out further that the benefits of the work of the Research Association would not be confined to the national object of extending the textile trade of Great Britain, but would fulfil a worldwide purpose in encouraging the growth of cotton in other parts of the British Empire.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

BANKERS KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH
WORLD AFFAIRSHouse of Morgan and Other Big
American Interests Active
in Foreign Finance

NEW YORK, April 24 (Special).—The definite announcement by J. P. Morgan last evening that he had accepted the invitation of the Allied Reparation Commission to serve as one of the four members of a financial sub-committee to consider conditions with a view to an allied loan to Germany, marks a new departure on his part personally. The Commission may well feel highly honored, not only because of Mr. Morgan's prominence as an international banker, and his experience in handling world-wide financial problems, but also because never before has he consented to serve as a member of any organized government body in the handling of such questions.

Both in this country and abroad, for many years, he has taken a prominent part, and often the leadership, in innumerable conferences on financial and corporate undertakings of the first magnitude. Heretofore, however, he has always done so in an unofficial, and what might be termed a private, capacity.

Many times he has been requested to go to Washington to give the benefit of his wide experience and expert knowledge to the President and various departments of the Government relative to the handling of some of the biggest financial, railroad and industrial problems. This has always been done without any semblance of a blare of trumpets. On the contrary, generally the fact that he had consented to help out in these ways has not become known until his participation in the conference actually had begun.

Helped New Haven Situation

Not long since Mr. Morgan went to Boston to confer with prominent banking houses in that city that are directly interested with his own firm in refinance the French debt of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company that matured on April 1, and for which an extension had been made in co-operation with the United States Government, for many weeks. Undoubtedly Mr. Morgan helped the New Haven situation greatly, and his participation with the bankers and by the statement, to which wide publicity was given, relative to the necessity of all the debenture holders depositing their bonds under the plan.

For many years Mr. Morgan has made a trip to Europe embracing several months. Although he may have given a considerable part of his time to recreation and pleasure, he never has failed to study the leading European questions while on these trips, and to hold important conferences with the partners of the Morgan firm in London and in Paris, and also with other leading bankers and capitalists in those financial centers.

Generally the press cables have reported him as being here and there on the Continent. Just as regularly as his father went to Europe every summer it was cabled from Berlin, or some other large city in Germany, that he was traveling incognito through that country. If there ever were two prominent men, because of their striking personalities and the world-wide extent to which their pictures have been published times without number, who could not possibly travel in disguise, unless they were to wear masks, the former J. P. Morgan and the present Mr. Morgan are those two individuals. As a matter of fact, the latter has been in Europe, at least at the times when he was reported as having done so. Ordinarily he has spent most of his time in the British Isles and in France.

Morgan Firm Activities

While an acceptance by Mr. Morgan of the invitation of the Reparation Commission represents a new departure for him personally (his father never served on any government commission in this country or Europe, so far as can be recalled), it is nothing new or novel for his firm, or for at least two other of its leading members. Until recently H. P. Davidson made frequent trips to Europe to represent the house of Morgan in highly important matters of international finance.

Lately Thomas W. Lamont of the same firm has done this even on a more comprehensive scale. For instance, he has represented the firm both in Europe and in the Far East in its participation in the Chinese consortium. Only last week he presided at a series of conferences in Paris of the European groups of the International Committee on Mexico relative to a plan for enabling the Mexican Government to restore its credit by beginning the payment of interest on its exterior bonds on which it has been in default since 1914. Before Mr. Lamont sailed on this trip it was stated that he would confer with European bankers relative to Chinese consortium matters.

Upon his return to the United States he will preside at a series of conferences in this city relative to the Mexican Government financing.

These developments call attention afresh to the comparatively small group of middle-aged bankers in New York who are doing the big things in finance in America and the world over. Not long ago Charles E. Mitchell, president of the National City Bank, returned from a comprehensive European trip, which he announced was chiefly for the purpose of studying conditions. While on the other side he had many conferences with the financial leaders in the principal allied countries.

Charles E. Mitchell

Mr. Mitchell made this trip not long after his election as president of the City Bank, following the resignation of James A. Stillman. Previously Mr. Mitchell had served as president of the National City Company, which is

the securities distributing agency of the National City Bank. Under his leadership the securities company made a greater success than ever as sellers of investment issues. During that time they handled some particularly important ones. Before becoming president of the securities company Mr. Mitchell had an investment firm of his own, known as Charles E. Mitchell & Co. Since his return from Europe the National City Bank and the National City Company participated in some of the biggest pieces of European financing that have been handled in this country within that time.

More recently Mr. Mitchell made a trip to Cuba to familiarize himself with conditions on the island, particularly those growing out of the over-speculation of sugar growers and their banks in sugar. It will be recalled that what they did in that direction brought about a serious financial situation on the island.

Seward Prosser, president of the Bankers Trust Company, within the last few years has made rather frequent trips to Europe, primarily in connection with the large branch that that institution has opened in Paris. He, like Mr. Mitchell, is a close student of affairs, and while abroad familiarized himself with the whole European situation. These men realized soon after the war that no matter what stand the United States Government took with respect to the League of Nations, or any other similar organization under a different name that might be worked out, American bankers and the American people would be called upon to buy the securities of European governments and corporations on a large scale. This was perfectly obvious, because this country is the only one on the face of the earth that was in a position to furnish the necessary funds in anything like the volume required.

International Financing

Neither Charles H. Sablin nor William C. Potter, the two officials at the head of the Guaranty Trust official roster, have gone abroad in recent years in the interest of these institutions directly or for the purpose of studying conditions. They have given careful attention to those matters from this side. They could not overlook them for a moment because the rapid growth of the Guaranty Trust Company has included the opening of branches in many parts of the world.

Vice-presidents of the Guaranty Trust Company have visited many important centers, while their chiefs have remained at the helm here. Both the Guaranty and Bankers Trust companies have taken an active part in international financing. Announcement was made only today of their participation in a loan of \$100,000,000 to the Dominion of Canada.

Albert H. Wiggin, who retired from the presidency of the Chase National Bank to become chairman of the board, has resumed the duties of the former office, following the resignation of E. V. R. Thayer of Boston. That institution is taking an active part in foreign financing.

Francis L. Hine, before he retired from the presidency of the First National Bank, was invariably identified with the prominent bankers whose names already have been mentioned in all the big pieces of domestic or international financing which they brought out. Mr. Hine in recent months has been taking the more easily and not long ago sailed for Europe.

Louis G. Kaufmann, president of the Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, and Lewis L. Clarke, president of the American Exchange National Bank, are more or less closely identified with the same group.

These men always address each other familiarly by their first names whenever they meet in business as well as in high social circles. They are prominent among the bankers of this city, who are directing in a broad way the biggest issues of domestic financing and many of them are becoming interested and frequently prominent in fact, they are ready at the very top in the international financing that is being done in this country, which has totaled many millions of dollars every week for a long time, and which promises to assume even larger proportions.

CENTRAL LEATHER
CUTS ITS DEFICIT
IN MARCH QUARTER

The Central Leather Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1922, a deficit after taxes and interest charges of \$230,217, compared with a deficit of \$3,951,579 in the first quarter of 1921.

The surplus in the corresponding quarter of 1920 was \$1,210,233, equal, after preferred stock dividends, to \$1.53 a share on the common stock.

The income account compares:

	1922	1921
Total earnings	\$980,271	\$369,322
Pro. for depr. of inv.	1,150,000	1,150,000
Exp. etc.	75,520	1,287,994
Interest	459,551	459,551
Balance	\$283,819	\$4,068,867
Other income	31,602	115,290
Net income	\$336,021	\$4,193,707
Pro. divs.	582,732	582,732
Surplus	\$230,217	\$4,834,311

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 25 (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Apr. 25	Apr. 24	Apr. 23
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.79	1.77	1.64
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.59	1.57	1.54
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.40	.39	.38
Oats, No. 2 white	.42	.41	.40
Flour, Minn. pat.	8.75	8.25	8.25
Lard, prime	11.60	12.15	11.75
Pork, mess	25.50	26.25	27.00
Cash, family	16.00	15.50	15.00
Sugar, gran.	5.35	5.40	5.75
Rubber, No. 2 Phil.	35.40	31.25	26.38
Silver	.68	.64	.60
Lead	5.10	4.70	4.35
Zinc	21.25	20.75	20.25
Copper	12.875	13.00	12.75
Rub. rib sm. sh.	.18	.14	.17
Cotton, Mid. Upl.	18.15	17.85	12.30
Steel, blks.	21.50	21.00	37.00
Print. cloth	.04	.04	.04

YARN AND CLOTH QUIET

MANCHESTER, Eng., April 25.—Yarns here quiet and unchanged in price. Cloth also quiet.



John Pierpont Morgan

Since J. P. Morgan fell heir to his father's business in 1913 he has had to face some of the most exacting problems in international finance that any banker has ever been called upon to cope with. The part played by the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. in helping to finance the Allies during the war can hardly be overestimated. As commercial agents of the British Government the firm conducted the purchase of all munitions and supplies in the United States. Perhaps one of the most stupendous feats of the firm was the organization of about 2,000 United States banks into a syndicate that successfully floated the \$500,000,000 loan to the Allies in September, 1915.

Mr. Morgan was graduated from Harvard in 1889. He immediately entered the New York office of his father's firm, but was soon after sent to England to get a broader training. He became a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. in 1894, and several years later he returned to the New York office.

MONEY MARKET

	Current quotations follow.	Boston	New York
Call loans	Renewal rates	3%	3 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Year money	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Customers com'l loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Collateral loans	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
Bar silver in New York	68c	68c	68c
Bar silver in London	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Mexican dollars	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Bar gold in London	93s	93s	93s
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Domestic bar silver	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

	Discount rates at the 12 federal reserve banks in representative cities follow:
Boston	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%
Atlanta	4 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%
St. Paul	4 1/2%
Kansas City	4 1/2%
Minneapolis	4 1/2%
Dallas	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%
Amsterdam	4 1/2%
Berlin	4 1/2%
Bombay	4 1/2%
Brussels	4 1/2%
Copenhagen	4 1/2%
Madrid	4 1/2%
Paris	4 1/2%
Rome	4 1/2%
Stockholm	4 1/2%
Switzerland	4 1/2%

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

	Boston	New York
Exchange	\$59,000,000	\$923,300,000
Year ago today	43,913,763	744,000,000
Balance	16,000,000	63,600,000
F. R. bank credit	16,411,324	47,800,000

ACCEPTANCE MARKET

	Spot, Boston delivery.	Prime, Boston delivery.
60/90 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
30/60 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
Under 30 days	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
60/90 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
30/60 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
60/90 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
30/60 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Under 30 days	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

	Current	Previous Parity
Sterling	\$4.42 1/2	\$4.42 1/2
Cable	4.42 1/2	4.42 1/2
France	9.21	9.26
Guillemers	37.93	37.93
Mark	1.00	1.00
Swiss	1.00	1.00
Belgian franc	8.65	8.67
Krona (Austria)	0.00137	0.00137
Sweden	16.00	16.00
Denmark	13.21	13.21
Poland	18.00	18.00
Greece	4.150	4.15
Argentine	1.2380	1.23
Russia (500 rubles)	0.07	0.07
Hungary	1.14	1.1380
Jugo-Slavia	31	31
Finland	1.30	1.30
Tschecho-Slov.	1.39	1.39
Rumania	74	74
Turkey	72.00	72.00
Shanghai	76.50	76.50
Hong Kong	56.2750	56.2750
Bombay	28.00	28.00
Yokohama	47.25	47.42
Trinidad	78.50	78.50
Chile	11.20	11.12
Calcutta	27.75	28.00

*1915 average 32.44 cents per rupee.

FOOTWEAR TRADE
NOW GRADUALLY
GROWING ACTIVEConspicuously Lacking Feature.
However, Is Demand for
the Staple Lines

Reports show that conditions among wholesale shoe merchants are steadily becoming more active. The only change needed to bring about a broader satisfaction is a demand that includes all staples.

The most conspicuous lack of business today in the Boston footwear market is in men's prime dress and street shoes at manufacturers' prices ranging from \$3 to \$4.50 a pair. The other half of the department is women's comfort shoes, which has fallen from a leader in activity to a third position. In the popular lines of ladies' novelties the low, flat heel is being discarded, giving place to a 10-8 broad tread and a 13-8 Cuban, although a modified Louis heel is still demanded and probably never will be entirely eliminated.

The Russian boot is more popular in the west than elsewhere. Haverhill, Mass., manufacturers, who had the temerity to export them as rush orders for them because of a brisk demand. Prices for turns run from \$5 up and for McKays \$4.50 to \$4.75. Because shoe workers in the eastern manufacturing districts are conciliatory, factories are starting on summer runs with considerable confidence. The thing which will bear watching, however, is the cost of lightweight upper stock for ladies' shoes because the supply of shiny stock is low.

Merchants in the west and south report a steadily growing demand for summer footwear, but retailers are different in their propositions concerning fall orders. Reductions of from 5 to 10c a pair have thus far failed to produce the results hoped for.

Present activity, therefore, is liable to fade quickly unless retailers can be persuaded to place fall orders on or before June 15.

Packer Hide Market

Chief late sales in the western hide centers have been:

	Year
2500 March light Texas steers	12 1/2c
1500 March buttranded steers	11 1/2c

The market has been rather dull, but nothing more could be expected after the drive of the last two weeks, with conditions in the leather trade showing no improving demand in a broad way. The packers are not burdened with hides of quality because the kill is below normal. They have advanced April pull-offs 1 cent, which is an added reason why tanners are holding aloof.

Strikings are practically sold out. One prominent packer only has stocks of any importance, and these must bring a fair price or they will go into his vats.

Top grades of country hides are in good demand, being favored by the patent leather tanners. These sell readily at 1 1/2 and 12 cents.

Patent leathers were sold up at 16 cents for prime summer quality steers. As the duty on foreign stock appears assured contracts average small, and are usually bought to fill some special requirement.

Regarding standard winter hides, there appear enough in sight to satisfy any demand liable to occur unless business in the feeding trades becomes active.

The future is still dimmed by the low demand for leather, but the situation is improving slowly.

Leather Markets

There is little of an encouraging nature in general conditions in the leather markets of the country. Sales are frequent but the quantity is so small that it seems as though buying for immediate needs might be the rule for some time to come. The demand of the last two years have averaged small enough to warrant the prediction of continued dullness.

Union tanned sole leather has a daily demand, but sales are too small to be classed as contracts. Quotations show no change, although an occasional confidential sale indicates that concessions are being granted.

Oak tanned sole leather is a bit more active in all weights, but in other respects conditions are similar to those reported by the union leather tanners. Business must improve considerably before reliable figures can be given.

Calfskins are firm at recent figures despite a dullness of long duration, and a further decline in green skins.

What activity there is centers in the novelty tannages. Such skins are moving well primarily with manufacturers of ladies' and men's sport shoes.

Standard colored chrome side upper leather is selling in a desultory way, but a change for the better is reported.

Bonds of the highest grade

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Bond Department
ChicagoNEW LONDON STOCK
EXCHANGE RULESFortnightly Settlements and Cash
for Government Bonds

LONDON (Special).—There is to be nothing precipitate about the restoration of pre-war conditions on the London Stock Exchange. From the promulgation of the new, or revised, rules to their confirmation five weeks are to elapse. If they are then confirmed they are not expected to be put into operation for another month. A few people are restive over the delay, but the deliberation of the method is not on the whole unpopular. The provisional new rules indicate that, so far as speculative facilities are to be restored, the old system is to prevail. In other words, there will be fortnightly settlements and no margins will be put up at the opening of positions.

Three very definite limitations will be put on speculation. All dealings in British Government securities, whether imperial or overseas dominion, will continue to be on a cash basis; no Briton is to be allowed to be "bear" on his national securities or credit. In view of the international of the exchanges no member of the London Stock Exchange will be permitted to deal for a foreign client save on a cash basis. And no option may be granted for a longer period than three months.

Restriction on Dealings

These seem eminently sane limitations, especially if sanity is to be measured by the attitude of the majority. As the Government had to consent to the removal of the war restrictions on dealings, the retention of the bar on other than cash transactions in British Government securities is understandable; for political pressure might be exerted by a "bear" attack on the funds. The old conditions under which a purchase or sale of consols was a "hedge" against possible happenings in the international political or financial spheres are entirely ruled out by the disturbance of the exchanges, and apart from transactions of that defensive nature speculative dealings in the British funds had no raison d'être.

With a good deal of wisdom the Stock Exchange Committee, in promulgating the revised rules, has refrained from declaring itself on one or two points that are still in the controversial stage. Powers are taken to extend dealings to later hours on weekdays than are worked at present, and to open on Saturdays, but these powers have never lapsed altogether, even if they have not been exercised.

If working hours and days are extended, banking hours must also be lengthened, and the rank and file of bank clerks has not been long in declaring a revolt against any change of the kind.

BIG BUILDING ERA
IN UNITED STATES
NOW SEEMS NEAR

That the United States is on the threshold of an era of building activity that may develop to unprecedented proportions is indicated by the great amount of capital now being invested in building enterprises.

With regard to the building situation S. W. Straus & Co. of New York says: "Since Jan. 1 we have underwritten building loans amounting to \$48,980,000 of which \$26,510,000 was for apartment houses, \$12,350,000 for office and loft buildings and \$5,120,000 for miscellaneous structures. If the demand continues at the same rate, and fundamental conditions seem so to indicate, we shall be in a position to lend approximately \$100,000,000 more in building construction during the rest of the present year."

"The immense amount of new building now getting under way throughout the country will have a helpful effect on general business and the unemployment situation, so that the large construction gains now being accomplished will, we are sure, prove the forerunner of more prosperous times."

NEW YORK, I. & W.—Stockholders of the New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad today ratified the proposed increase in capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 and a bond issue of \$30,000,000 to be used in payment of \$22,000,000 outstanding bonds and notes for \$1,440,000 held by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.

DIVIDENDS

Sierra Pacific Electric Company quarterly of \$1.50 a share on preferred, payable May 1 on stock of record April 24. Greco-Corpus Company, 1 1/2 per cent on common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 26.

American Linen Company, regular quarterly of 1 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 24.

Granite Cotton Mills Corporation, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 24.

Devon Mills Corporation, regular quarterly of 1 1/2 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

ESTABLISHED English Wholesale House

able to immediately place orders for ladies' stockings on English market, seek cooperation with a manufacturer of nation willing to open up. Reply Box 872, The Christian Science Monitor, 12, Norfolk Street, Strand.

7% Investment 7%

The Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Co

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

is offering to investors an issue of its common voting stock in large or small amounts at its par and regular value of \$100 per share.

This is an old established company with assets over \$10,000,000 and gross annual income of \$2,350,000. It owns 122 exchanges with 66,000 telephones and 20,000 miles of long distance lines in 22 counties of southeastern Nebraska. It is without competition, and has exchange service connections with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company over the whole United States. Over \$3,000,000 of its non-voting preferred stock is owned by the Bell Company.

This stock has paid regular quarterly dividends at the rate of 7% per annum for the past 13 years. Checks for dividends are mailed to stockholders on January 10, April 10, July 10, and October 10.

State regulation assures the safety of the investment and the regular payment of its dividends.

Full information on request. References, The First National Bank or any bank in Lincoln, Nebraska, or Moody's Rating Book of Public Utilities for 1921.

Send check for the amount you have to invest and certificate of stock will be mailed to you direct, or send name of your bank to which certificate will be sent and you can pay for it on receipt.

THE LINCOLN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
Lincoln, Nebraska

FRANK H. WOODS, President. C. P. RUSSELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MARKET RALLIES
WELL FOLLOWING
LOWER OPENING

Some of the Specialties Show
Marked Strength—Tone
Is Still Bullish

Reactionary tendencies dominated the early dealings in today's New York stock market, declines outnumbering gains for the first time in several weeks. Among the few exceptions were U. S. Steel and Studebaker, both making fractional advances. New Haven, leader of the preceding session, opened unchanged, but soon lost half a point. Oils as a group were moderately lower with rails and equipments. Columbia Gas made the one noteworthy gain, rising 1 1/2 points. Automobile specialties, notably the rubber tire division, added to yesterday's gains. Federal Mining and Smelting preferred also displayed pronounced strength.

Foreign exchanges were irregular, German marks totalling much of the recent recovery.

Good Rally Starts

Opening losses were soon canceled on the demand for local traction, motors and rails. Manhattan Elevated was the chief feature, gaining five points. Third Avenue rose 3 1/2 and other strong local issues included Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Consolidated Gas. Studebaker's advance of almost two points brought it within a fraction of its recent record. Motor accessories made further gains, and metals were strong on buying of International Nickel preferred and National Lead. New Haven reacted one point and Ann Arbor preferred was under pressure, but Erie first and second preferred, Kansas City Southern, Omaha preferred, Louisville & Nashville, Norfolk & Western, Rutland preferred and Pittsburgh & West Virginia gained one to two points.

Call money opened at 3 1/2 per cent. The general market took its cue from heavy selling of Studebaker after midday, that stock falling nearly 3 points from its early high figure. Active selling was pursued in all other leaders, many of which dipped 1 to 2 points. Among the final figures: Baldwin Locomotive, Mexican Petroleum, Crucible Steel, General Asphalt, Marine preferred, American Locomotive, General Electric, U. S. Rubber and New Haven were among the weakest features.

Bond Market Stronger

The entire bond market strengthened today, trading being stimulated by the successful sale of New York City and Dominion of Canada issues. Dominion of Canada \$5s of 1931 and United Kingdom \$4s of 1937 rose one point each. Mexican \$4s, Brazil \$5s and Queensland \$7s were among the other strong foreign issues.

Local traction followed the further rise of related issues in the stock market. Interborough Metropolitan 1 1/2s rose 3 points and the certificate 1 1/2s. Hudson & Manhattan refunding \$5s gained 2 1/2 points, and New York, Westchester & Boston 4 1/2s were 1 1/2 points higher.

New Haven issues extended yesterday's gains, the 4s of 1937 rising 1 1/2 and the 5s 3 points. Chesapeake & Ohio convertible \$5s, Pennsylvania refunding \$4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible \$4s and Minneapolis & St. Louis \$4s gained 1 point or more.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close	
July	1.47 1/2	1.47 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.45 1/2	D
Sept.	1.45 1/2	1.45 1/2	1.43 1/2	1.43 1/2	D
Nov.	1.43 1/2	1.43 1/2	1.41 1/2	1.41 1/2	D
Dec.	1.41 1/2	1.41 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.39 1/2	D
Jan.	1.39 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.37 1/2	1.37 1/2	D
Feb.	1.37 1/2	1.37 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	D
Mar.	1.35 1/2	1.35 1/2	1.33 1/2	1.33 1/2	D
Apr.	1.33 1/2	1.33 1/2	1.31 1/2	1.31 1/2	D
May	1.31 1/2	1.31 1/2	1.29 1/2	1.29 1/2	D
June	1.29 1/2	1.29 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	D
July	1.27 1/2	1.27 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2	D
Aug.	1.25 1/2	1.25 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2	D
Sept.	1.23 1/2	1.23 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	D
Oct.	1.21 1/2	1.21 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.19 1/2	D
Nov.	1.19 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2	D
Dec.	1.17 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	D
Jan.	1.15 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	D
Feb.	1.13 1/2	1.13 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2	D
Mar.	1.11 1/2	1.11 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2	D
Apr.	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	D
May	1.07 1/2	1.07 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	D
June	1.05 1/2	1.05 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	D
July	1.03 1/2	1.03 1/2	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2	D
Aug.	1.01 1/2	1.01 1/2	0.99 1/2	0.99 1/2	D
Sept.	0.99 1/2	0.99 1/2	0.97 1/2	0.97 1/2	D
Oct.	0.97 1/2	0.97 1/2	0.95 1/2	0.95 1/2	D
Nov.	0.95 1/2	0.95 1/2	0.93 1/2	0.93 1/2	D
Dec.	0.93 1/2	0.93 1/2	0.91 1/2	0.91 1/2	D
Jan.	0.91 1/2	0.91 1/2	0.89 1/2	0.89 1/2	D
Feb.	0.89 1/2	0.89 1/2	0.87 1/2	0.87 1/2	D
Mar.	0.87 1/2	0.87 1/2	0.85 1/2	0.85 1/2	D
Apr.	0.85 1/2	0.85 1/2	0.83 1/2	0.83 1/2	D
May	0.83 1/2	0.83 1/2	0.81 1/2	0.81 1/2	D
June	0.81 1/2	0.81 1/2	0.79 1/2	0.79 1/2	D
July	0.79 1/2	0.79 1/2	0.77 1/2	0.77 1/2	D
Aug.	0.77 1/2	0.77 1/2	0.75 1/2	0.75 1/2	D
Sept.	0.75 1/2	0.75 1/2	0.73 1/2	0.73 1/2	D
Oct.	0.73 1/2	0.73 1/2	0.71 1/2	0.71 1/2	D
Nov.	0.71 1/2	0.71 1/2	0.69 1/2	0.69 1/2	D
Dec.	0.69 1/2	0.69 1/2	0.67 1/2	0.67 1/2	D
Jan.	0.67 1/2	0.67 1/2	0.65 1/2	0.65 1/2	D
Feb.	0.65 1/2	0.65 1/2	0.63 1/2	0.63 1/2	D
Mar.	0.63 1/2	0.63 1/2	0.61 1/2	0.61 1/2	D
Apr.	0.61 1/2	0.61 1/2	0.59 1/2	0.59 1/2	D
May	0.59 1/2	0.59 1/2	0.57 1/2	0.57 1/2	D
June	0.57 1/2	0.57 1/2	0.55 1/2	0.55 1/2	D
July	0.55 1/2	0.55 1/2	0.53 1/2	0.53 1/2	D
Aug.	0.53 1/2	0.53 1/2	0.51 1/2	0.51 1/2	D
Sept.	0.51 1/2	0.51 1/2	0.49 1/2	0.49 1/2	D
Oct.	0.49 1/2	0.49 1/2	0.47 1/2	0.47 1/2	D
Nov.	0.47 1/2	0.47 1/2	0.45 1/2	0.45 1/2	D
Dec.	0.45 1/2	0.45 1/2	0.43 1/2	0.43 1/2	D
Jan.	0.43 1/2	0.43 1/2	0.41 1/2	0.41 1/2	D
Feb.	0.41 1/2	0.41 1/2	0.39 1/2	0.39 1/2	D
Mar.	0.39 1/2	0.39 1/2	0.37 1/2	0.37 1/2	D
Apr.	0.37 1/2	0.37 1/2	0.35 1/2	0.35 1/2	D
May	0.35 1/2	0.35 1/2	0.33 1/2	0.33 1/2	D
June	0.33 1/2	0.33 1/2	0.31 1/2	0.31 1/2	D
July	0.31 1/2	0.31 1/2	0.29 1/2	0.29 1/2	D
Aug.	0.29 1/2	0.29 1/2	0.27 1/2	0.27 1/2	D
Sept.	0.27 1/2	0.27 1/2	0.25 1/2	0.25 1/2	D
Oct.	0.25 1/2	0.25 1/2	0.23 1/2	0.23 1/2	D
Nov.	0.23 1/2	0.23 1/2	0.21 1/2	0.21 1/2	D
Dec.	0.21 1/2	0.21 1/2	0.19 1/2	0.19 1/2	D
Jan.	0.19 1/2	0.19 1/2	0.17 1/2	0.17 1/2	D
Feb.	0.17 1/2	0.17 1/2	0.15 1/2	0.15 1/2	D
Mar.	0.15 1/2	0.15 1/2	0.13 1/2	0.13 1/2	D
Apr.	0.13 1/2	0.13 1/2	0.11 1/2	0.11 1/2	D
May	0.11 1/2	0.11 1/2	0.09 1/2	0.09 1/2	D
June	0.09 1/2	0.09 1/2	0.07 1/2	0.07 1/2	D
July	0.07 1/2	0.07 1/2	0.05 1/2	0.05 1/2	D
Aug.	0.05 1/2	0.05 1/2	0.03 1/2	0.03 1/2	D
Sept.	0.03 1/2	0.03 1/2	0.01 1/2	0.01 1/2	D
Oct.	0.01 1/2	0.01 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Dec.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Feb.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Apr.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
June	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Aug.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Oct.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Dec.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Feb.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Apr.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
June	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Aug.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Oct.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Dec.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Feb.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Apr.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
June	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Aug.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Oct.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Dec.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Feb.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Apr.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
June	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Aug.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Oct.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Dec.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Feb.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Apr.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
June	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Aug.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Oct.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Dec.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Feb.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Apr.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
June	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Aug.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Oct.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Dec.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Feb.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Apr.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
June	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Aug.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Oct.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Dec.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Feb.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Apr.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
June	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Aug.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Oct.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Dec.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Jan.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Feb.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Mar.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Apr.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
May	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
June	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
July	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Aug.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Sept.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Oct.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Nov.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Dec.	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	0.00 1/2	D
Jan.	0.00 1/2				

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EQUIPMENT NOW
BEING BOUGHT IN
LARGER VOLUME

Chesapeake & Ohio Road Ex-
pected to Be Big Buyer of
New Cars Soon

It orders which have been received during the last three weeks are to be considered a criterion, the equipment companies will do a larger business during the current year than they have enjoyed since 1919. The Chesapeake & Ohio road will soon place orders for 5500 cars, it is expected. So far this year the railroads have placed orders for approximately 90,000 freight and passenger cars, but it is generally conceded that this is only a beginning, for in 1921 and 1920 orders were few and far between, although there was urgent need of new equipment. It is estimated that the carriers will need 700,000 new freight cars in the next three years and 1,000,000 cars in the next five years.

Orders placed recently should have been made months ago, in conditions permitted. Generally speaking, the cars already contracted for this year are urgently needed to replace worn-out or obsolete equipment.

While there have been some sizeable bookings of freight and passenger car orders during the last three weeks, there have been relatively few orders for new locomotives, but these are expected to come soon. Last year orders for only 820 locomotives were placed in the United States, as compared with 9000 in 1920. Therefore, the need for locomotives is about as urgent as is the demand for new cars.

The equipment stocks have been active and strong during the last few days, a reflection of the new business already placed and contemplated. Pullman, which has come to be considered one of the equipments, especially since the taking over of Haskell Barker, has led the other issues into new high ground for the year.

The high and low prices of the equipment stocks for the last two years and the advance from this year's low are shown here:

	1921	1922	1923	Adv.
Am. Car & Ferry	164 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	23 1/2
Gen. Elec.	117 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	15 1/2
Westinghouse	111 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	15 1/2
Pullman	123 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	23 1/2

EMPIRE GAS & FUEL
SELLS \$40,000,000
OF 15-YEAR BONDS

The Empire Gas & Fuel Company has sold to a syndicate of bankers \$40,000,000 of first and refunding 15-year convertible 7 1/2 per cent gold bonds, due May 1, 1937. The sinking fund, which will operate quarterly is calculated to retire about 60 per cent of the series by maturity. The bonds are convertible into 1 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the company, and application will be made to list them on the New York Stock Exchange.

The company is one of the largest producers of high grade refinery oil in the United States and owns and operates an important natural gas system, its properties being located in the Mid-Continent field. It is a complete unit in the industry, producing, refining, transporting and marketing its products.

Earnings of the company for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1921, applicable to bond interest, after deducting taxes, extraordinary charges and depreciation totaling \$3,100,000, were \$6,241,690 and for the four years ended Nov. 30, 1921, earnings were \$73,110,392, or an annual average for that period of \$18,277,598. The annual interest on all bonds outstanding upon completion of the present financing requires \$4,106,010. All of the common stock, except directors' qualifying shares, is owned by the Cities Service Company.

The bankers who are offering the bonds at 98 1/2 and accrued interest to yield about 7.65 per cent, are Halsey, Stuart & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Hallgarten & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Spencer Trask & Co., Lehman Brothers, Cassatt & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., W. A. Harriman & Co., Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Union Trust Co. of Chicago, Paine, Webber & Co. and Anglo & London-Paris Co.

FEDERAL RESERVE
RATES ARE NORMAL

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Federal Reserve discount rates are back to normal. It was said today at the Treasury. High officials discussing the possibility of further reductions from the general level of 4 1/2 per cent now in effect in all but three of the Reserve districts, where the rate is 5 per cent, declared that there were no indications of further rate reductions in the immediate future.

GENERAL ASPHALT
REPORT FOR 1921

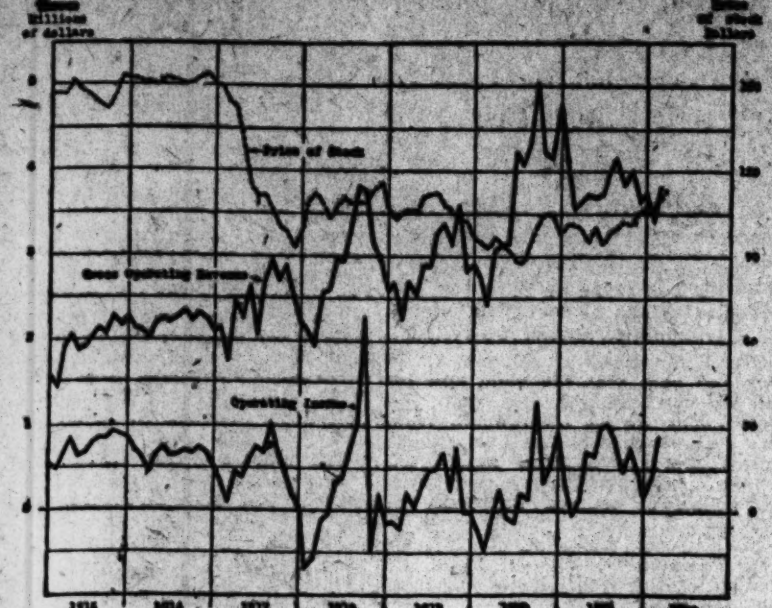
The General Asphalt Co. report for 1921, results of which showing a deficit of \$295,514 before dividends were outlined in preliminary statement last month, compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Trading income	\$9,512,790	\$15,014,470
Net income	666,512	2,922,220
Div. of exp. (def.)	740,942	1,465,528
Surplus (def.)	774,430	876,692
Surplus (def.)	1,115,352	1,065,438

\$40,153 excess cost maintaining reserve. Against surplus is charged \$117,719 reserve for debenture redemption and gains, making the total \$1,273,244 reduction to surplus.

ATLANTIC ROAD'S LOADINGS
CHICAGO, April 25.—The Atlantic road's loadings last week were 29,906 cars, compared with 23,903 cars in the previous week and 24,219 a year ago. Loadings this year to date show a decrease of 1.10 per cent, compared with 1921.

DELAWARE & HUDSON INCOME RECORD



Greatly increased expenses during the period of Federal control widened the spread between gross and net revenues of the Delaware & Hudson Company, as is shown by the heavy lines in the above chart. In 1918, it will be noted, operating income rose sharply, following greatly increased gross revenues, but in 1920, when gross rose even higher than in the former year, net did not make the same comparative increase, due to the higher wage scale in effect. Later, when freight and passenger rate increases went into effect, the carrier's traffic had begun to slump. Activity in the movement of coal preparatory to the strike helped earnings in the current year.

The price of the stock, represented by the dotted line, in general has followed the fluctuations of earnings. The uncertainty as to the future of the railroads has had something to do with the drop from the high level of 1918.

PULLMAN ADDS TO
STEEL EQUIPMENT

Company Rapidly Retiring Its
Wooden Cars

The Pullman Company during the last two years has shown a substantial increase in the number of steel cars added to its equipment, so that as of Dec. 31, last, 68 per cent of the company's equipment was of steel construction. At the rate steel equipment is being added and wooden cars retired it will not be many years before the entire equipment of the company will be of the standard steel construction.

Last year the Pullman Company added 271 cars to its equipment, of which 260 were standard steel sleeping cars. Of the 171 cars retired last year only 12 were of steel construction. In 1920, 615 were retired, seven in 1919 and three in 1918. The Pullman Company at the close of last year had 7826 cars in service, an increase of 100 during the year, and comparing with 7639 on Dec. 31, 1919, and 7711 on Dec. 31, 1918. Of the total on Dec. 31, last, 4482 were of steel construction, compared with 4234 of that type at the close of 1920, and 3821 on Dec. 31, 1919. The average cost of new cars placed in service last year was \$33,724.

The following shows total number of cars in service on Dec. 31, 1920, number added and retired last year and number in service at the close of 1921:

	No.	Dec. 31, 1920	Added Ret. 1921	No.	Dec. 31, 1921
Standard sleepers	5721	158	27	5920	
Tourist sleepers	808	1	49	760	
Parlor	1019	1	91	929	
Composite	117	2	3	116	
Private	2	1	2	1	
Miscellaneous	4	1	4	1	
Totals	7726	227	171	7826	

The following shows the number of steel cars added and retired during 1921, which totals are included in the above tabulation:

	No.	Dec. 31, 1920	Added Ret. 1921	No.	Dec. 31, 1921
Standard sleepers	5627	260	11	5896	
Parlor	802	1	38	765	
Composite	79	2	3	78	
Private	18	1	1	18	
Totals	4234	264	53	4482	

FINANCIAL NOTES

Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company has declared a 100 per cent stock dividend, increasing the capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

"Help Wanted" signs are again appearing on the gates of the steel mills in the Youngstown (O.) district. The shortage of semi-skilled labor for rolling mills is acute.

Homes and farms occupied by their owners and valued at \$1,708,000,000 in 1920 were security for mortgages of \$11,000,000, or 24 1/2 per cent of their value, according to a preliminary report of the United States Census Bureau.

The total compensation paid railroad officials and employees in January was \$206,174,635, compared with \$214,961,886 in December, due to a decrease of 25,177 in the number of employees from December and 252,308 from January, 1921.

Clarence J. Shearn, counsel for the New York Public Service Commission, says that the increase of \$449,000 in the net corporate income of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for January and February was accomplished by withholding cars from service. In February alone 234 steel cars were idle, it is said.

France will float a 6 1/2 per cent gold loan for her devastated regions in the United States and neutral countries. Normal exchange will reduce the interest burden on this loan by one-half. The average interest on the perpetual debt of 45,000,000 francs is now 4 3/4 per cent, while the interest on 110,000,000,000 Treasury bills and bank notes averages only 2 1/2 per cent.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK CENTRAL		
	1921	1922
Operating revenue	\$21,626,489	\$26,225,622
Operating expenses	21,624,489	21,805,035
Op. inc. aft. taxes, etc.	4,555,930	3,072,946
Ratio of op. exp. to op. rev.	78.4%	82.3%
From Jan. 1:		
Operating revenue	\$78,781,650	\$77,244,559
Operating expenses	60,865,877	63,886,822
Op. inc. aft. taxes, etc.	11,915,443	2,906,576
Ratio of op. exp. to op. rev.	77.3%	82.9%
CANADIAN PACIFIC		
	1921	1922
Operating revenue	\$18,925,000	\$18,000,000
Operating expenses	13,992,000	13,945,000
Op. inc. aft. taxes, etc.	4,933,000	4,055,000

ONE CENT ADVANCE
IN GASOLINE PRICE

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has advanced the wholesale or tank-wagon price of gasoline in New Jersey 1 cent a gallon, to 35 cents; 2 cents a gallon in North and South Carolina, and 1 to 2 cents in West Virginia and Maryland.

Kerosene has been advanced 2 cents a gallon in North Carolina, and 1 cent in South Carolina, while all grades of naphtha have been advanced 1 cent a gallon for export.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has announced an advance in the wholesale price of gasoline for New England territory of 1 cent, to 35 cents, an increase expected to be followed by other companies serving New England. In January, gasoline was 28 cents, tank wagon price, the peak for both 1921 and 1922, and the low price was 24 cents.

DECIDED BREAK
IN WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, April 25.—Heavy selling, which looked like liquidation on the part of eastern holders, led to a decided break in wheat prices today.

The opening, which varied from 1/4 to 1 1/4 higher, with May 1.40 1/4 to 1.47 and July 1.39 to 1.39 1/4, was followed by a slight further upturn, and then by a rapid descent that in some cases went more than 5 cents under early top figures.

Corn and oats paralleled the action of wheat. After opening unchanged to 1/4 1/4 higher, July 65 1/4 to 65 1/2, the corn market dropped well below yesterday's final figures. Oats started 1/4 1/4 higher, off to 1/4 1/4 advance, July 40 1/4 to 40 1/2, and later declined all around.

Provisions were weak with hogs and grain.

MERGER OF RADIO
CONCERNS PLANNED

A prominent New York Stock Exchange house has become identified with the radio industry and is making arrangements for the formation of a new corporation which will probably be known as the Dubilier Condenser and Radio Company, the purpose of which will be to take over the Dubilier Condenser Company, the Federal Mica Company and the Cambridge Manufacturing Company.

All of these companies have been organized and are controlled by William Dubilier, who invented the Dubilier condenser now in use on 99 per cent of all the wireless telegraph instruments in operation throughout the world.

SUGAR CONCERN HAS LOSS
The Utah, Idaho Sugar Company reports for the year ended Feb. 28, 1922, an operating loss of \$4,843,746, and a deficit after income taxes of \$5,907,918.

CUBAN SUGAR
SHIPMENTS ARE
MUCH LARGER

Over 1,000,000 tons more sugar have been shipped from Cuba since the beginning of this year than in the corresponding period of last year, reports the Federal Sugar Refining Company in its survey of the industry. To date 2,146,605 tons have been exported from the island, as compared with 1,135,640 tons in 1921. It is obvious, however, declares the review, that this rate will not be maintained. The domestic trade has received and is under contract to receive considerably more sugar than is generally believed. This explains the recent light demand from refined sugar buyers and the attitude of the refiners.

CHESAPEAKE ROAD BUYS CARS
The Chesapeake & Ohio road has bought 1700 box cars from the American Car & Foundry Company.

New Issue

\$40,000,000

Empire Gas and Fuel Company

(Delaware)

First and Refunding Convertible Fifteen-Year 7 1/2% Gold Bonds, Series "A"

(Subject to \$12,183,500 of underlying bonds)

Authorized Series "A", \$80,000,000

Outstanding, \$65,000,000

Total Authorized Issue, \$150,000,000

Dated May 1, 1922

Due May 1, 1937

Interest payable May 1 and November 1 at the office of Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois, and at the office of agency of the Company in New York City, without deduction for Normal Federal Income Tax now or hereafter deductible at the source not in excess of 2%. Coupon Bonds in interchangeable denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, registrable as to principal and interchangeable with fully registered bonds of \$1,000 and multiples. Redeemable as a whole or in part on 60 days' published notice after call for tenders (except through sinking fund) at 115 and accrued interest during the first year and thereafter at 118 and accrued interest less 1% for each expired year from date of issue, but at par in the last six months.

The Company obligates itself to maintain a minimum sinking fund for Series "A" Bonds, operating through Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., the amount of which is calculated to retire about 60% of the series by maturity, the sinking fund operating quarterly, beginning August 1, 1922, through the purchase of bonds in the market or by call by lot at 107 1/2 and accrued interest during the first year, less 1/2% for each expired year from date of issue, but at par in the last six months. The Company will have the right to anticipate, and to credit bonds retired by conversion or otherwise.

THE COMPANY WILL AGREE TO REIMBURSE THE HOLDERS OF THE SERIES "A" BONDS, IF REQUESTED WITHIN SIXTY DAYS AFTER PAYMENT, FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA FOUR MILL TAX AND FOR CONNECTICUT PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX NOT EXCEEDING FOUR MILLS PER DOLLAR PER ANNUM, AND FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS INCOME TAX ON THE INTEREST NOT EXCEEDING SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO LIST THESE BONDS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE INTO THE 8% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK OF THE COMPANY, ON THE BASIS OF THE PREVAILING SINKING FUND CALL PRICE FOR THE BONDS AND PAR FOR THE PREFERRED STOCK WITH ADJUSTMENT FOR INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS

A letter from Mr. Frank W. Frueauf, President of the Company, is summarized as follows:

Empire Gas and Fuel Company (Delaware) and its subsidiaries, hereafter referred to as the Company, is one of the largest producers of high grade refinery crude oil in this country and it also owns and operates a very important natural gas system. The oil properties are located in what is commonly called the Mid-Continent field in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, which is the most important oil producing district in the United States. The Company is well established and its business combines the four essentials which constitute a complete unit in the oil industry, namely: production, transportation, refining and marketing. An exhaustive study of the Company's business and physical properties has recently been made by independent engineers, who have rendered a very complete report. The Company's reserves of oil and gas lands are among the largest under any single management in this country.

The natural gas properties may be released from the lien of the Trust Indenture upon conditions as stated in detail in the President's letter.

These bonds, in the opinion of counsel, will be secured (subject to existing and future pledges of oil in storage) by a first mortgage on a part of the properties and, upon retirement of \$12,183,500 underlying bonds due 1926 and 1927 (mortgages closed), by a first mortgage of all the properties now owned or hereafter acquired by the parent Company (except for purchase money and existing liens on property hereafter acquired and by a first lien upon all of the stocks of the subsidiaries owned by the Company.

Independent engineers have recently determined the replacement cost, new of the Company's physical prop-

erties alone as in excess of \$190,000,000. The reproduction cost new of the natural gas properties, included in the foregoing figures is approximately \$55,000,000 which property may be released from under the trust indenture as therein described. There will be a total of \$57,183,500 of bonds outstanding, including the present issue.

The Trust Indenture will contain provisions restricting the issuance of additional bonds. Earnings for the year ended November 30, 1921, after deducting all taxes, \$2,100,000 of extraordinary maintenance and over \$1,000,000 for inventory adjustment (as certified by Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell & Co.) directly applicable to bond interest were \$6,341,690.87, and for the four years ended November 30, 1921, the earnings directly applicable to bond interest were \$72,110,392.12, or an annual average for that period of \$18,027,598.03. The annual interest on all bonds outstanding upon completion of present financing requires \$4,106,010.

During the four years ended November 30, 1921, the Company has distributed to its Common Stock less than \$6,000,000 in cash as compared with the above mentioned earnings for that period of \$72,110,392.12.

Based on the Company's balance sheet, the consolidated net assets, before deducting bonded debt, upon completion of this financing, will amount to \$195,024,212, and current assets to \$27,531,072, as compared with current liabilities of only \$4,837,414.

All of the Common Stock (except Directors' qualifying shares) of Empire Gas and Fuel Company is owned by Cities Service Company, which has over 88,000 stockholders and over 25,000 holders of its Bankers' Shares.

PRICE 98 1/2 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, TO YIELD OVER 7.65% TO MATURITY

Halsey, Stuart & Co.

10 Post Office Square, Boston

Hallgarten & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Lehman Brothers

J. & W. Seligman & Co.

Spencer Trask & Co.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

W. A. Harriman & Co.

Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.

Central Trust Company of Illinois

Union Trust Company

Chicago

Chicago

Anglo London Paris Company

San Francisco

Paine, Webber & Co.

These bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and accepted by us, and subject to approval of counsel. Interest receipts will be ready for delivery on or about May 15, 1922, later exchangeable for temporary bonds, when, as and if issued, and accepted by us. The books of Empire Gas & Fuel Company (Delaware) and its subsidiaries for the period of four years ended November 30, 1921, have been audited by Messrs. Marwick, Mitchell & Co., and the properties have been examined and appraised by Day & Zimmermann, Inc. The Trust Indenture and all legal details incident thereto will be passed upon by Messrs. Sullivan and Cromwell of New York, for the bankers, and by Messrs. Frueauf, Robinson & Sloan of New York, for the Company. All statements herein, while not guaranteed, are obtained from sources which are believed to be reliable.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BROOKLYN PILOT'S
TONE CONSERVATIVE

Actions, However, Indicate Robinson Is Not Content to Let Team Drift

Brooklyn's chances in the 1922 pennant race deepened mainly upon the speed and all-around fitness of its recruits, as Wilbert Robinson, leader of the former champions, sees it. The veterans, Zach Wheat, H. H. Myers, and Thomas Griffith, in the outfield, are hitting, fielding and running bases as well as ever, and the tried pitching staff, which two years ago was rated the best in the land, seems to be on its way to another fine season. If training results count for anything, but the field is experimental.

"Schmidt is a fixture at first if he keeps on the way he has been going," says Manager Robinson, "and there is no reason to think he will not. I shifted Johnston over from third to fill the hole at second, and as he is not used to the position it will take a little time to see if he should stay there. Crane has played a few games at short, but Olson is such a better fit to keep him out of the lineup. High is going in regularly at third."

"Both these shifts will be given a chance to make good, and the one that gets results will stay in there. I have never hesitated to call on young talent when the results warranted it. But as I said, some veterans would be valuable for their hitting if for nothing else."

"With Wheat, Myers, and Griffith going as well as ever, we have no need to think of changes in the outfield, but Hood and Neils are hard hitters, ready to step in when called on. I think we have a good young catcher in Hungling, who is under study to Otto Miller behind the bat. Krueger, the other regular backstop, is also a comparatively young man."

"The weather has held back the pitchers somewhat, but all things being equal we have one of the finest staffs in either league. Ruetter is certainly doing his share of work, while the others are starting in their turn. Ruetter and Sherrod Smith, two of the best left-handers in baseball, and Marmar and Vance make up about as good a quartet of pitchers as you can find. I am only hoping they can reach their best form early."

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	
Won	Lost
New York	3 2
Chicago	3 3
Pittsburgh	6 4
St. Louis	6 4
Philadelphia	4 5
Boston	3 5
Brooklyn	2 7
Cincinnati	1 10

RESULTS MONDAY	
Boston 3, Brooklyn 2	
New York 3, Philadelphia 2	
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 3	
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 4	

GAMES TODAY	
Brooklyn at Boston	
New York at Philadelphia	
St. Louis at Cincinnati	
Pittsburgh at Chicago	

HARD HITTING AT BRAYES FIELD
Hard, long hits featured the opening game of the series between Brooklyn and Boston, which the locals won, 3 to 2. Boston piled up a five-run lead at the outset, but the visitors got to Watson in the fifth, and in the sixth he was relieved by McQuillan, who started with an unusual stop and throw of a hard hit ball. Marquard, who finished up for the Braves, was somewhat easily, while a single in the final score. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	10	3	10	2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	7	10	2

GIANTS CONCENTRATE ATTACK
PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—New York bunched five hits in the third inning today and scored all three runs of its victory over Philadelphia. The locals found Douglas somewhat easily, while a single in the final score. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2

CARDINALS PROFIT ON ERRORS
CINCINNATI, April 24.—St. Louis profited through the Cardinals' mistakes today and, though out nearly 3 to 1, took the game, 6 runs to 4. Parton, the winning pitcher, was wild, and both he and Hardesty, who relieved him, ineffective. The score:

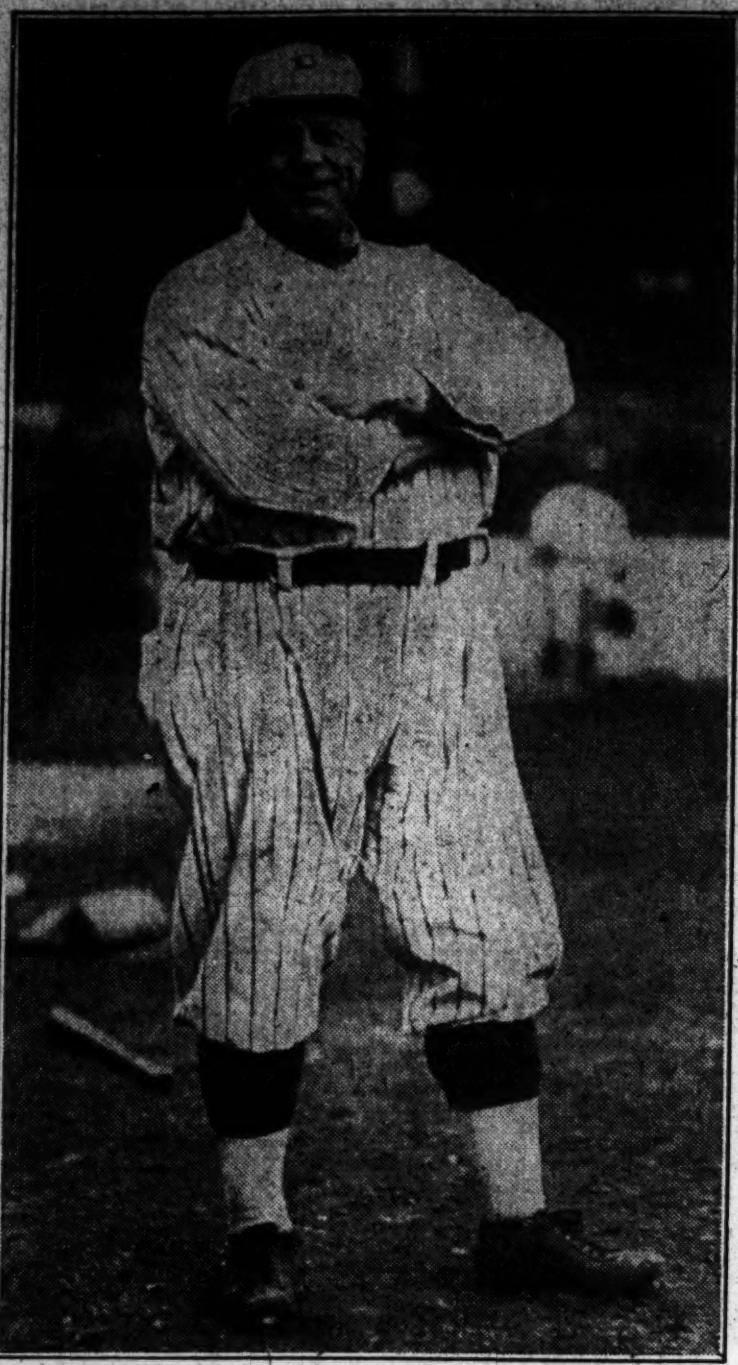
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2

ALDRIDGE MOVES TOO MUCH
CHICAGO, April 24.—Pitcher Aldridge of Chicago set only held Pittsburgh to two hits today, but he crashed out a three-base hit that sent the locals into the lead in the eighth inning. Maraville, Tierney and Grimes together executed three double plays. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2

RESULTS MONDAY	
St. Paul 3, Toledo 2	
Lebanon 3, Kansas City 2	
Cincinnati 3, Minneapolis 2	
Indianapolis 3, Milwaukee 1	

GAMES TODAY	
New Orleans 3, Birmingham 2	
Mobile 4, Atlanta 2	
Memphis 3, Louisville 2	
San Francisco 3, Little Rock 2	



Manager W. F. Robinson, Brooklyn Nationals

President's Interest
Booms Links Game

Mr. Harding Is an Enthusiast From Tee to Cup

CHICAGO, April 25.—President Warren G. Harding is a good golfer according to George O'Neill, a Chicago professional who has returned from an invitation golf week with the nation's chief executive. O'Neill, who trained a number of champion golfers before he retired from active teaching to enter business, played a number of rounds with the President at Washington. He said that the match play temperament of the President was even better than his medal scoring ability, although Mr. Harding made the last nine holes one day in 41, which is far better than a mere duffer can do.

President Harding is a hard hitter, and is improving his game constantly, so that O'Neill predicts that he soon will be scoring consistently in the 80's. He does not drive such a long ball, but he is gaining in distance and has improved his short game of late.

White House golf was unknown until William H. Taft went there to supplant the tennis cabinet of Theodore Roosevelt. He was succeeded by no less ardent a devotee of the links in the person of Woodrow Wilson, but both were of the duffer class, so far as their scores showed. They took to the links for relief from cares of state, Mr. Wilson ruminating some of the most momentous questions of his war administration over the course.

President Harding is said to like the game for its own sake, studying hard to overcome his faults and to improve his shots, according to O'Neill. He seeks the links at every opportunity, either in Washington or elsewhere, and plays the game for all he is worth from tee to cup. Golf has taken a boom in Washington recently, because of the President's enthusiasm for the game.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	
Won	Lost
Jersey City	4 2
Toronto	3 2
Syracuse	3 3
Baltimore	2 3
Rochester	2 3
Reading	2 3
Newark	2 3

RESULTS MONDAY	
Buffalo 4, Jersey City 3	
Syracuse 3, Newark 2	
Rochester 3, Reading 2	
Baltimore 12, Toronto 2	

GAMES TODAY	
Buffalo at Jersey City	
Syracuse at Newark	
Toronto at Baltimore (two games)	
Rochester at Reading (two games)	

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING	
Won	Lost
St. Joseph	11 1
Wichita	11 1
Oklahoma City	7 4
Tulsa	6 7
St. Paul	5 8
Omaha	4 8
Des Moines	3 8
Denver	2 8

RESULTS MONDAY	
Wichita 4, St. Paul 3	

PHILIPPINE TENNIS TEAM	
Manila, P. I., April 25.—Francisco Aragon, tennis champion of the Philippine Islands, and Gil Fargas were selected yesterday to represent the Philippines in the Davis Cup matches this summer. They will depart for the United States April 26, aboard the same ship with the Philippine Independence Mission.	

PICKUPS

Ralph Skinner already is proving of great value to the New York Giants. His single in the third inning yesterday brought in the runs that enabled his team to defeat Philadelphia.

Outfielder Leslie Mann of the St. Louis Nationals has drawn a three days' suspension and Catcher Vernon Clemmons and Shortstop John Lavan each fined \$5 for alleged misconduct at Pittsburgh.

Yesterday put an end to three team "brawls." Cleveland and Washington broke again into the "won" column and Detroit falling backward after having won three straight, following its initial debacle of six losses.

The American League, with four home runs to the National's none, forged ahead of the senior organization. The figures now stand: American 26, National 23. At this time last year the National League was in the lead, 24 to 23.

Charles A. Bender, manager of the Reading International League Club, has announced that Catcher Walter Truesdale, a holdout, has come to terms and will report within a few days. Philip Wehner, left handed pitcher with the Philadelphia Nationals, has been released under an optional agreement to Reading.

Derrill Pratt of the Red Sox leads the regulars of both leagues in hitting, with a regular value of .514. James Tierney of Pittsburgh comes next with .500, while the next eight range as follows: Sisler, St. Louis, .488; Speaker, Cleveland, .487; Mott, Philadelphia, .480; Groh, New York, .478; LeBlond, Boston, .472; Scott, New York, .472; Smith, Boston, .472; Hornsby, St. Louis, .472.

The budding season has produced records in both the major leagues. Kenneth Williams' bat is responsible for one, Williams' feat of hitting three home runs in one game serves as an American League mark, and has been exceeded only in all the years of the National. In the latter league the name of Ruetter, strictly a pitcher, appeared in the box scores of seven of the first eight games in which his team took part.

Williams, incidentally, ran second to Ruth in home runs last year, the Brown fielder's string of 24 equalling the former world's record set up by C. C. Cravath. After his Saturday's feat, Williams hit for the circuit both Sunday and yesterday, tying Ruth's mark of five home runs in three days. Last season the St. Louis star collected five homers in four days, having made two on May 27, two more May 29 and one the following day. From June 29 to July 2, inclusive, he made one each day, and on Sept. 15, for the third time of the year, hit two home runs in a single afternoon. Williams' monthly record for 1921, from May 7, when he got his first four-base drive of the season, to Sept. 19, when he staged his finale, follows: April, 0; May, 8; June, 5; July, 3; August, 4; September, 4.

DAVIS CUP COMMITTEE
IN SPECIAL MEETING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, April 25.—The Davis Cup committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association held a special meeting last night at the Hotel Vanderbilt to consider problems that have arisen in connection with the draw for this year's tournament. These problems include the possibility of new arrangements for another season that will obviate the travel difficulties incurred when two nations, widely separated geographically, are bracketed together in the early rounds. The association recently received a proposal from Canada that the draw should be so that only countries reasonably contiguous might meet in the opening rounds. The idea was to have half the first round ties played in Europe and half on the American continent.

NEW YORK SHOW
OPENS TONIGHT

Annual Spring Horse Exhibit Has Over 1000 Entries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, April 25.—The New York spring horse show opens here tonight with more than 1000 entries listed. Coming close on the heels of the Brooklyn annual show, the Manhattan affair will be featured with most of the blue ribbon winners from across the Brooklyn bridge, which gives promise of four exciting and interesting days during the exhibition. Among the entries is that of John L. Bushnell of Springfield, O., whose harness horses finished in the ribbons in several Brooklyn classes. A. T. Atkinson and William Wanamaker Jr., of Philadelphia, the latter exhibiting under the name of the Woodroff Farm, will also have notable strings on the tankard. The Wanamakers, hakeys, have a chestnut mare, Netherhall's Prince, a chestnut gelding, and St. Eric, a bay gelding; the Bushnells, hakeys and those of M. F. Murphy, all ribbon winners at Brooklyn, will engage in keen rivalry in defense of their honors.

Indoor polo, which was not put on at Brooklyn, will be staged tomorrow, Thursday, and Friday nights, with the six high indoor handicap players in the lineup.

Among the features tonight will be the judging of polo mounts by Louis E. Stoddard and maneuvers by a squad of mounted police under command of Lieutenants Wood and Eason.

There will be 21 polo mounts in the fields, divided into three classes: lightweight, middleweight and heavyweight carriers. This triple classification, in place of the usual double one, is a reform which the indoor polo association has long wished to see adopted. The three winners will also go before the judge for the selection of a champion polo mount, and teams of polo mounts, three ponies to a team, will likewise be up for the award of ribbons.

Other events on the opening program are: Open event for jumpers, with 23 in the field; two novice saddle classes; ponies under harness with children; driving; polo mounts sweepstakes; two seasoned harness classes and army officers' chargers. Judging in the first event, open jumpers, will start at 7:45 o'clock.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	3	.178
Cleveland	3	.178
St. Louis	3	.178
Boston	3	.178
Philadelphia	4	.178
Chicago	4	.178
Detroit	3	.178
Washington	3	.178

RESULTS MONDAY	
Washington 11, Boston 3	
New York 6, Philadelphia 4 (11 innings)	
Cleveland 6, Chicago 5 (10 innings)	
St. Louis 6, Detroit 2	

GAMES TODAY	
Philadelphia at New York	
St. Louis at Detroit	
Detroit at St. Louis	

SENATORS GET EARLY LEAD
WASHINGTON, April 24.—Washington's six-run lead at the outset, and an exceptional good ball player, H. D. Lynch '23, is placed in center field. He was on the squad last year and is the only logical man for the position. In center field is placed W. V. Wicherman '24, who can hit, field and run bases like a veteran of the lot. He also has a good game and no doubt will be called upon to perform in the box occasionally. L. C. Ruckelshaus '22, of last year's varsity, is in right field. Ruckelshaus led the team in batting last season and was high point man in the Western Conference, with a batting average of .400. He is also an experienced infielder. He played at third base part of the season last year and undoubtedly will be used in the infield in part of its games in Japan.

The schedule to be played in Japan is made out by Waseda University, and has not been received here. Following the schedule of the games of the team after it comes back from Japan:

June 5—DePaul University at Bloomington; 7—Purdue University at Bloomington; 13—Purdue University at Lafayette.

CLEVELAND WINS UPRIGHT FIGHT
CLEVELAND, April 24.—Cleveland twice overcame leads of the opposition today and broke its losing streak with a 6-to-3 victory over Chicago in 10 innings. Singles by Wood, Wanamaker and Jamieson accounted for the result. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2

WILLIAMS' FIFTH HOMER AIDS
ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Kenneth Williams' fifth home run in three days, with Severed on base, helped toward the local 6-to-3 victory over Detroit. Jacobson also hit a home run, with two on in the third inning. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2

BATTERIES—Shooker and Severed; Dues, Oldham Johnson and Bessler; Manion. Losing pitcher—Oldham. Umpires—Morley, Hildebrand and Dinsien. Time—1h. 50m.

WASHINGTON CREW
KEEPS ON TRAINING

SEATTLE, April 25.—University of Washington's rowing crew will not break training following the Purple and Gold's 10-length victory over the University of California crew here Saturday, but will continue daily workouts in preparation for the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., regatta, June 26. University officials said today it was practically certain Washington would enter the eastern regatta, and that plans for financing the trip were well under way.

Rowing experts who witnessed Saturday's race predicted that if the Washington crew men continued the perfection of oarworkmanship they displayed against California, they would rank well toward the lead at the finish of the national classic.

ONLY TWO LETTER
MEN ON THE TEAM

Coach Lewis, Indiana, Takes 12 Varsity Baseball Players to Japan

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (Special Correspondence).—With only two letter men back, Coach George Lewis faced a big task in rounding out a baseball squad at Indiana University that would be representative of American college baseball for the trip to Japan. It is believed here that the team now on the way will uphold the best traditions established by its forerunners from other institutions in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, which have taken trips to the Orient as guests of Waseda University at Tokyo.

Twelve men, including Coach Lewis and R. E. Minton, assistant coach, embarked on the S. S. Keystone State at Seattle, Wash., on April 1.

Sixty men reported for uniforms at the initial practice, making every man battle for a position. "Every man that reported," said Coach Lewis, "was a fair ball player, and every one of them had a chance for the 12 positions open."

Coach Lewis was fortunate in having a first string pitcher back this year, Capt. J. R. Walker '23, who was one of the leading "Big Ten" pitchers. Walker last year won the majority of games he started, going in time and again and winning after the game was thought to be lost. He is also a good man at the bat.

Along with Walker, there is H. L. Gause '24, and Ward O. Gilbert '23. Gause of last year's freshman team was the only pitcher who could hold the varsity down to a few scattered hits. Besides being a pitcher he is a capable fielder and no doubt while not pitching will be used as utility in the outfield. Gilbert, of last year's pitching staff proved himself worthy of a job on the varsity. This looks to be his best year in competition. He is also a good fielder.

To pick a man to perform behind the bat was a hard task. R. L. Kidd '23, who acted as utility catcher last year, is back again. E. W. Clay '24, on last year's freshman team, proved his mettle this year and before the season is over will no doubt be the first string catcher. All that is needed is the experience and instruction. He is a heavy hitter.

At first base is R. E. Denay '23, who for two years acted as understudy for John Hendricks '21. By his showing he should fill his tutor's shoes in fine style. In the practice games he shows an eye for the ball, making several long hits.

J. F. Sloat '24, after discarding basketball togs, stepped into his uniform, playing in mid-season style. At second base, Cloate, with a little more experience, will be a great asset to the team.

On third is L. E. Macer '24, who was the pick for the position after K. R. Maynard '23 was declared ineligible because of scholastic standing. The shortstop position is taken care of by Dorsey Knight '24, who is an exceptionally good ball player. H. D. Lynch '23, is placed in center field. He was on the squad last year and is the only logical man for the position.

In center field is placed W. V. Wicherman '24, who can hit, field and run bases like a veteran of the lot. He also has a good game and no doubt will be called upon to perform in the box occasionally. L. C. Ruckelshaus '22, of last year's varsity, is in right field. Ruckelshaus led the team in batting last season and was high point man in the Western Conference, with a batting average of .400. He is also an experienced infielder. He played at third base part of the season last year and undoubtedly will be used in the infield in part of its games in Japan.

The schedule to be played in Japan is made out by Waseda University, and has not been received here. Following the schedule of the games of the team after it comes back from Japan:

June 5—DePaul University at Bloomington; 7—Purdue University at Bloomington; 13—Purdue University at Lafayette.

NORTHWESTERN WINS
FROM OHIO STATE, 9-7

COLUMBUS, O., April 24. (Special).—Northwestern University batsmen registered three home runs, two three base hits, and two doubles against Ohio State University here Monday afternoon and won a Western Conference championship baseball game 9 to 7. Northwestern's third baseman, accounted for two of the home runs and C. S. Johnson '24, right fielder, for the other.

A. K. Howell '23, Ohio State, started in the box for the Buckeyes. He went four and two-thirds innings, when a triple topped off a succession of plays consisting of a home run and two bases on balls in that inning. At times the recruit showed unlooked for ability, however. R. L. Dudley '23, replaced Howell and was also freely hit. Capt. C. W. Halmer '23, pitched for Northwestern. He did not give a single base on balls in nine innings. Both sides afforded their pitchers poor fielding support. The long hits scored on the Buckeyes would ordinarily have been for lesser gains on the bases. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Northwestern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2
Ohio State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	2

BATTERIES—Palmer and Trautman; Howell, Dudley and Martin. Umpire—A. E. Shuler.

FAST SPEED TRIALS

FRESNO, Cal., April 25.—Frank Elliott, one of the entrants in the 100-mile automobile race here Thursday, astonished the spectators at the tryouts yesterday when he averaged 110 miles an hour consistently. His car proved to be slightly faster than that of Pietro Bordino, who traveled about 109 miles an hour, and Joseph Thomas, 108 miles an hour.

Yankee Onslaught
On British Golf

Entries Show Island Amateur Title May Leave Home

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, April 25.—In refutation of a report to the contrary, the United States Golf Association announces that America will be well represented in the British amateur golf championship this year. C. S. Lee, secretary of the association, said he had already entered four Americans in the British classic and two in the Canadian championship with more developments expected after the U. S. G. A. meeting here at Morris County Golf Club, Convent, N. J., on Friday night.

The players whose official entries have been forwarded to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews, Scotland, under whose auspices the tournament is held annually, are Edward Van Vleet of the Garden City Golf Club, John D. Chapman of the Greenwich Country Club, George A. Dixon of the National Golf Links of America and Donald Parson of the Youngstown Country Club. Although his entry has not yet been officially announced, it is understood that the name of Reinhold M. Lewis of Greenwich, the Connecticut state champion, will also be forwarded to the British authorities.

Secretary Lee stated that it was possible that some others might decide at the last minute to make the trip to the other side and inasmuch as the entry lists do not close until within a week of the opening, it may be that several more names will be added to the list.

It has been stated on numerous occasions that Jesse P. Guilford, the present national amateur champion, will make the journey and J. Harrison Johnston, the Minnesota state champion, who put Quinnet out of the last national event, has already announced his intention of playing against the Britons.

With such an array at this early stage, there is every prospect of the United States cutting a wide swath in the event and putting up considerable odds against the native sons, who will be led by their own champion, William I. Hunter. Hunter, while living in America now, has gone back to try to repeat and to stem whatever tide of Yankee talent makes the excursion.

Of the four whose entries have been sent, Parson looks like the most likely for the Youngstown star has made a figure in southern golf circles during the last few months, his crowning achievement being the winning of the eighteenth annual Tin Whistle tournament at Pinehurst, N. C., this year, and his defeat of A. Lucian Walker Jr., former Columbia University captain and intercollegiate champion, in the recent United North and South championship.

Abandon Play in First Pan-American Cable Contest

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HOTELS, RESORTS

YACHTING OFF
MAINE COAST

Portland Club Plans Real Cruise
in Conjunction With Boston

PORTLAND, Me., April 25 (Special).—There are indications that the coming summer will see a revival of yachting in this section of Maine. The plans of the Portland Yacht Club include a real cruise in conjunction with the Boston Yacht Club, a series of races between the little catboats with youngsters at the helm and a series of races with larger sailing craft flying the Portland Yacht Club pennant.

The Massachusetts yachtsmen will arrive in this port on the afternoon of July 10 and in the evening there will be a banquet and on the following day the Portland Yacht Club will hold races, open to boats of both clubs and any other craft that happen to be in port. The cruise will start on July 12. As a rule the cruise will be the longest in many years, starting on Wednesday and ending Sunday. The yachtsmen will probably go to Rockland and return.

The Portland Yacht Club is the second oldest yachting organization in the United States and its membership has included one admiral, five United States senators, several governors, one speaker of the National House of Representatives, many mayors and other prominent in public life. The club was organized in 1869. Vernon F. West is the present commodore and other leading officers are Carroll Brown, Henry D. Loring, Frank W. Wardwell and Edward J. Heulin.

A junior membership of the Portland Yacht Club has just been organized, and this gives the youngsters an opportunity to become interested in yachting at an early age. Both boys and girls will be eligible between the ages of 12 and 18. The official opening of the yachting season will occur Wednesday night with the annual banquet at the club's on Merchants' Wharf. Many prominent guests, including Governor Baxter and officers from the local fortifications and of the Coast Guard cutter Osage, will attend. The opening of the season will see the addition of some 13 or 14 new catboats. Interest in these races has increased since the inauguration of them last August, with the result that about 35 of them will be ready to enter this summer. Among the members having new boats built are C. E. Emerson, C. D. Merrill, Carroll Brown, Joseph B. Bancroft, P. W. Davis, Clifford Randall, Theodore S. Jewett, George H. Thorne, Samuel F. Houston, A. N. Southwick and Louis H. Scholberg.

MANY SEATS ORDERED
ON OBSERVATION CARS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25.—Advance ticket arrangements for the Yale-Princeton-Cornell regatta at Derby on May 20 must be completed by May 1. It was announced by the Yale rowing management today, Princeton and Cornell supporters have sent orders for many seats on the observation train, the accommodations of which will be limited. In addition to the university and freshman races, it is proposed to have the winning Yale class crew meet the winning Harvard class crew. The regatta will start after the Yale-Cornell game on Yale Field, which would be about 4:30 p. m.

The question of sending two Yale rifle teams to the national rifle matches at Toledo, O., in September will be taken at a meeting tonight of varsity rifleman. Major Dawson, the coach, will present the subject. Each team will be made up of 15 men. Among the university's opponents of the past winter in telegraphic matches, Norwich University and Pennsylvania are expected to enter the national meet.

STATE TO HAVE
A PISTOL TEAM

To Install Camp of Instruction at
Bay State Rifle Range

A camp of instruction will be held on the Bay State Rifle Range at Wakefield, from Aug. 1 to 15, to pick the first pistol team which Massachusetts has ever had, and which, in addition to the state rifle team, will represent the Bay State in the national rifle tournament at Camp Perry, O. Preliminary competitions will take place before the practice camp is instituted. At these competitions the candidates for the team must pay their own transportation and subsistence, but Lieutenant Colonel Brown, state ordnance officer, believes there will be keen rivalry for places, for the Massachusetts National Guard has many star pistol shots and there has long been a demand for more recognition of this branch of small arms work.

During the Aug. 1-15 camp, the candidates will be given every opportunity to prove their fitness for places on the State pistol team. Choices will be made by the elimination system, and the composition of the team will be made known by Aug. 15, to give the selected men opportunity to keep in trim and prepare for the trip.

Between now and July 27 candidates may shoot trial scores and submit them to the state ordnance officer. From the best marksmen, as indicated by the trial scores, a provisional squad will be picked for the August competition at Wakefield. Trial scores may be shot anywhere provided the usual regulations are complied with. The first stage is 50 yards, slow fire, target L, two scores of seven shots each, with no time limit. The second stage calls for two scores of seven shots each at 25 yards, rapid fire, on target L, 15 seconds allowed per score. All scores submitted must be attested by a commissioned officer. If the contestant is an officer, some other officer must certify them.

YALE STARTS SPRING
FOOTBALL PRACTICE

NEW HAVEN, April 24.—Yale University opened its spring football practice here this afternoon with 35 candidates reporting. The squad will go through some elementary football work for the next two weeks.

It was one of the largest squads to report for spring work at Yale in years. Carter Galt, one time a guard player, Charles Comerford and J. G. Spiden '22, halfback last fall, assisted in the coaching.

RECORD ENTRY IN
PROVIDENCE SHOW

Boston Terriers Lead the List
With 75 Entered

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25 (Special).—More than 500 entries in 41 different breeds establishes a record for the dog show to be held in this city tomorrow, by the Providence County Kennel Club, in Infantry Hall. Under the leadership of J. R. O'Connell, president of the club, in addition to the fine number of entries, an above-average list of judges headed by the well-known all-round expert, G. Muss-Arnolt of Tuckahoe, N. Y., has been arranged. Boston Terriers lead the entry list with 75 entered, with the Terriers, wire-haired, and the Pekingese battling it out for second place, having 39 and 38 entries, respectively.

In addition to Mr. Muss-Arnolt, who is judging about 20 breeds, the judges' list includes several well-known New England fanciers. Donald T. Hood of Brookline, owner of the Boxwood Alredale kennels, will judge Alredale Terriers. E. H. Thordike of Brookline, owner of the Thordike kennels, is to judge Fox Terriers, Irish Terriers and Welsh Terriers. French Bulldogs will be shown under John A. Rocks of Swampscott and John J. Barrett of New York will judge Boston Terriers. Pekingese will be judged by Mrs. William H. Perry of Leominster, long an enthusiast in this breed.

Practically all of the other toys, including Pomeranians, English Toy Spaniels, Toy Poodles, Japanese Spaniels, Yorkshire Terriers, Brussels Griffons, and Chihuahuas, will be shown under Mrs. Thomas J. Regan of New York City. Charles E. Jeffery Jr., president of the Scottish Terrier Club of America, will judge Scottish Terriers, although it is regretted that the time of year is bad for showing this little working terrier, as most of them are out of coat, following the big winter shows, and only seven are entered.

Breeds in which more than one are entered include Great Danes, 3; Newfoundlands, 4; Russian Wolfhounds, 2; Greyhounds, 4; Foxhounds, 7; Pointers, 12; English Setters, 18; Irish Setters, 7; Chesapeake Bay Dogs, 4; Cocker Spaniels, 10; Beagles, 10; Whippets, 5; Collies, 26; German Shepherds (Police) Dogs, 35; Chow Chows, 21; Dalmatians, 10; Samoyeds, 4; Doberman Pinschers, 3; Bull Dogs, 15; Alredale Terriers, 30; Bull Terriers, 7; French Bulldogs, 25; Boston Terriers, 75; Smooth Fox Terriers, 11; Scottish Terriers, 7; Cairn Terriers, 11; Welsh Terriers, 4; Pomeranians, 12; English Toy Spaniels, 8; Pekingese, 38; Toy Poodles, 8; Yorkshire Terrier, 3; Maltese, 2.

TECH EIGHTS ARE
SEATED FOR NAVY

Three Eights Leave Thursday
for Annapolis

Final seating of the three Boston Institute of Technology crews, which are to meet the United States Naval Academy eights at Annapolis, Md., on Saturday afternoon, has been decided upon by Arthur W. Stevens, coach of the Cambridge oarsmen. In order that there may be preliminary spins on the Severn River course, it has been arranged to send the first and second crews from Boston on Thursday night, and the freshmen at the same time if possible.

The recent shifts in the first and second crews are not only in the man, but in the seating, for coach Stevens has moved several men from one boat to the other. The final choice for the coxswain of the first boat will be Robert Keen, last year's helmsman. Walter Driscoll is back again at bow and L. T. Blood has at last earned a position as No. 3.

A leader, Joseph C. Nowell, has been chosen for captain of the second boat, inasmuch as the coach deemed it wise to have another leader to supplement the activities of the varsity captain, Horace C. McCurdy. W. B. Murdoch, who has rowed at the third oar on the varsity lately, has gone to the second eight.

The varsity which will meet the Navy on Saturday is rather light, averaging but 167 pounds to the man, while the second crew figures five pounds lighter. The final seating as announced for the Navy contests:

Varsity—1. W. B. Driscoll; 2. J. C. Molnar; 3. L. T. Blood; 4. A. M. Vail; 5. R. C. Boston; 6. H. B. Greenwood; 7. H. W. McCurdy (coxswain); 8. J. L. Brill; coxswain, Robert Keen. Second—1. R. J. Evans; 2. Charles B. Welser; 3. W. B. Murdoch; 4. H. B. DuPont; 5. A. O. Schultz; 6. D. C. Seyre; 7. J. C. Nowell; 8. E. P. Dunleavy; coxswain, H. D. Follansbee. Freshman—1. Albert A. Butler; 2. Roger L. Hartman; 3. Loran G. Harvey; 4. Leonard; 7. Campbell (capt.); 8. William R. Blair; 9. B. A. G. Thordike.

By arrangement with the navy crew management, Tech will not transport shells to Annapolis, but will use boats supplied by the Navy. The sweeps for the first boat, however, will be shipped from Cambridge.

HARVARD FACES
MAINE TOMORROW

The Crimson Baseball Slate Is
Still Clean

With its record still unblemished by defeat, the Harvard varsity baseball team will meet University of Maine on Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon and the Crimson expects to win by a good margin. E. F. Goodie '22, star pitcher for Harvard, has had several days' rest and should be ready to take his turn in the box unless Coach J. J. Slatery decides to try out some other member of his pitching staff.

Harvard had things its own way in the game with Colby College yesterday, the Crimson winning by a score of 20 to 0. It was the first game for Harvard since its return from the south and the playing showed that Coach Slatery had accomplished considerable in the way of welding the team together. E. C. Lincoln and Capt. A. J. Conlon did some heavy batting against Colby, each getting four hits in six times at the plate. H. S. Russell ES pitched for the winners and allowed only five scattered hits. He gave only one base on balls and struck out four batsmen. The score:

Harvard..... 13 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Colby..... 0 0 1 4 7 2 0 5 X—20 0 3
Batteries—Russell and Murphy; Larabee; Porter, Weymouth and Lampher. Umpires—Barry and McLaughlin. Time—2h. 38m.

The varsity and freshman eights are to be given some hard practice rowing today, tomorrow and Thursday in preparation for the races with the University of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Institute of Technology crews respectively on Saturday. Both crews appear to be coming in nicely. Mr. Director of Rowing, R. H. Howe Jr., has announced the final selection for the freshman race Saturday and it shows some changes in the bow of the shell. The freshman eight which was picked before the spring vacation was very light and the result that a little more weight has been added to the crew. S. B. Kelley has been put back in the bow with T. L. Elliot taking the seat at No. 3 which Kelley has vacated. G. R. Johnson has gone to No. 5 in place of Elliot while E. F. Rice-Bassett has been promoted to No. 2 in the first eight. The seating as announced yesterday follows:

Position	Name	Weight
1	S. B. Kelley	166
2	E. F. Rice-Bassett	177
3	T. L. Elliot	175
4	J. P. Hubbard	175
5	G. R. Johnson	171
6	H. M. Behlen	166
7	H. M. Behlen	163
Stroke	R. E. Walsman	161

Average weight..... 170½
Head Coach W. J. Bingham of the varsity track team has decided to send only two athletes to the University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival Friday and Saturday. R. S. Whitney '22, star hurdler, is not in shape to run so that Capt. J. F. Brown '22 and L. K. Marshall '23 are the only Crimson athletes who will take part. Brown and Marshall will compete in the 16-pound hammer throw and Brown in the 16-pound shotput. The Harvard captain is expected to win the first-named event as he has been throwing well over 150 feet.

Although the athletes will not have any outside competition this week, they will be very busy as Coach Bingham has arranged a number of contests. Tomorrow afternoon the first race for the Garcelon bronze hurdles will be run and on Friday a handicap track meet will be held in which all varsity men must compete. Tomorrow Coach J. R. Tolbert Jr. will give the freshman candidates time trials in order to select the men who will compete against Phillips Andover Academy on Saturday. The varsity training table started with the following men:

Brown, Burke, Carpenter, Chase, Churchill, Clark, Coburn, Cole, Davis, Dole, Dwyer, Evans, Granger, Greenidge, Grew, Havers, Hovey, Howe, Kennedy, Korman, Leck, Lund, Mahon, Mallory, McCarthy, Merrill, Morse, Miller, March, Newhall, Page, Reedy, Saxton, Thayer, Wansker, Whitney, Reynolds, Chapin, Chute.

B. U. REVERSES ACTION
AGAINST H. L. TONRY

The Boston University Athletic Council has reversed its action against Henry L. Tonry of the College of Business Administration, who on March 17 was disqualified for further participation in varsity athletics. Reconsideration of Tonry was decided upon after new evidence had raised doubts as to whether Tonry's attention had been specifically called to the fact that he was violating a rule of the council in playing with outside teams. His status as captain of the Boston University football team remains as it was previous to the Athletic Council decision of March 17 and he will be eligible to lead the team next fall.

The Athletic Council further announced that the trustees of the university have guaranteed \$2500 for the development of the proposed athletic field on Bay State Road. This will be the first field Boston University ever has owned and work on the site will begin almost immediately.

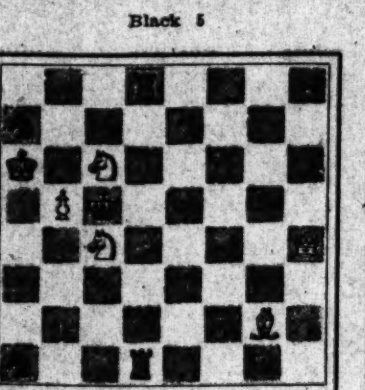
Basketball letters were awarded to the following men: Capt. Charles Pettengill, New Haven, Conn.; Wallace Graves, Holyoke, Mass.; G. O. Jenkins, Whitman, Mass.; E. A. Davis, Portland, Me.; Victor Frey, Manhattan, N. H.; Harold Giblin, Fall River, Mass.; C. F. Farrar, Richmond, Va.

The following men received letters for track work: C. M. Mathewson, Providence, R. I.; J. W. Limick, Sharon, Mass.; Donald Akin, Newport, Vt.; J. E. Cobin, Manchester, N. H.; G. A. Robertson, Revere, Mass.; F. G. Woodward, Marlboro, Mass.

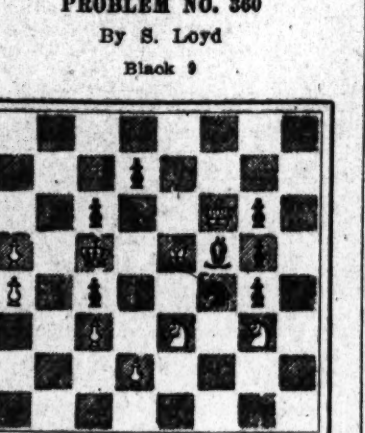
MACK SIGNS COLLEGIATE PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics today announced that he had signed Bart McCallan, pitcher of the University of Texas, McCallan is on his way east.

CHESS
By George H. Bell

PROBLEM NO. 359
By E. G. Olden
Yasoo Cky, Miss.
Original: composed especially for The
Christian Science Monitor
Black 5



White 6
Mate in two
PROBLEM NO. 360
By S. Loyd
Black 9



White 1
Mate in three
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 357. 1. R-K5
No. 358. 1. R-K5 Q-R7
2. R-K5
3. Kt-K5 etc. Q-K17
Prob. Comp. J. Juchil

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
An example of the changed-mate block from "Op de Hooge."
By C. G. Garrilow
Black 8



White 9
Mate in two
Notes

The Missouri Valley Chess Association held its first tournament at Sioux City, Ia., which was won by Marvin Palmer (a young player from Tama, Ia.), who was presented with \$50 as first prize and an engraved silver cup. His score was 6½-½; and second prize of \$25 was taken by Harry Kline, formerly of Boston and Philadelphia, while the seven times Iowa state champion, W. S. Gilman, captured the third of \$15.

At the business meeting of the association the following officers were elected: President, W. S. Gilman, Sioux City, Ia.; vice-president, W. G. Hine, Savannah, Mo.; W. R. Elliot, Wayne, Neb.; Paul S. Clair, Yankton, S. D.; E. P. Elliott, Minneapolis.

MAYOR DONATES CUP
FOR TWILIGHT BALL

In an effort to promote interest in twilight baseball in Boston, Mayor James M. Curley has donated a cup to be awarded to the winner in the Boston Twilight League Baseball Association. The season will open Monday, May 15, with a game between the Dorchester Baseball Club and the St. Andrews of Forest Hills, at the latter's grounds. The Mayor has announced he will attend this game and present the cup, while the city administration will be represented by the park commission and other departments.

NATIONAL AMATEUR
TRAP-SHOOTING DATE

NEW YORK, April 24.—The seventeenth annual amateur trapshooting championship of the United States, under auspices of the New York Athletic Club, will be shot at Travers Island May 6, it was announced today. On May 5 a preliminary event of 200 targets will be shot. Although it is not a registered event, eastern marksmen have popularized the championship. All except one of the past winners is expected to compete this year. Most of those participating at Travers Island probably will go to Lakewood for the annual tournament there May 8 and 9.

Minn.; W. Widmeyer, Rolla, N. D.; secretary-treasurer, J. Chris Bang, Spencer, Ia., and tournament director, Howard E. Ohman, Omaha, Neb.

Z. A. Stopinski of Buffalo, N. Y., has easily proved himself the foremost player of the Red Triangle Chess Club by winning (for the second time) the club championship with only one draw in 16 games, while R. F. White, who finished second, had a 12-3 score. Little Sam Raschewski recently made a short journey from New York to Washington, D. C., meeting President Harding, and defeating three congressmen and one Secret Service man at the same time, and in the evening, exhibiting at the club, he won 16, drew 3 and lost 1 to E. B. Adams, a player who has recorded victories against Lasker, Capablanca and Marshall. In the Richardson Cup semifinal, in Scotland, Glasgow defeated Central Glasgow in the playoff, 4-3. Scores:

GLASGOW	CENTRAL
1. W. Gibson..... ½	P. Weinman..... ½
2. J. A. McKee..... 1	A. V. Logie..... ½
3. A. Murray..... ½	J. R. Draper..... ½
4. J. Marshall..... 0	D. M. M'Isaac..... ½
5. J. R. Longwell..... ½	J. H. Whyte..... ½
6. J. Borthwick..... ½	D. Hogg..... ½
7. J. M. Nichol..... 1	R. Walker..... 0

After adjudication Warwickshire, England, defeated Leicestershire, 9 to 7, and will meet Staffordshire in the final round.

A. G. Condé has succeeded T. F. Lawrence to the editorship of the chess column in The People, the latter having resigned.

Spain reports a correspondence match between the Saragossa Chess Club and a French team selected by L'Action (Osepin) in 1920 as won by the former 13½-13½.

Those desirous of playing correspondence chess may send their name to the editor, who will publish same. Dr. John J. Parker, Olathe, Kan., three or four games, middle western players preferred.

The following game sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor was played in semi-finals of the Ohio State tourney between Irving Spero, champion, and S. H. Shapiro, a claimant to the title of a former year.

White	Black
1. P-Q4	P-K3
2. P-K3	P-Q4
3. Kt-K3	P-K3
4. P-K3	P-K3
5. P-Q4	P-K3
6. P-K3	P-K3
7. Kt-K3	P-K3
8. P-K3	P-K3
9. P-K3	P-K3
10. P-K3	P-K3
11. P-K3	P-K3
12. P-K3	P-K3
13. P-K3	P-K3
14. P-K3	P-K3
15. P-K3	P-K3
16. P-K3	P-K3
17. P-K3	P-K3
18. P-K3	P-K3
19. P-K3	P-K3
20. P-K3	P-K3
21. P-K3	P-K3
22. P-K3	P-K3
23. P-K3	P-K3
24. P-K3	P-K3
25. P-K3	P-K3
26. P-K3	P-K3
27. P-K3	P-K3
28. P-K3	P-K3
29. P-K3	P-K3
30. P-K3	P-K3
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43. P-K3	P-K3
44. P-K3	P-K3
45. P-K3	P-K3
46. P-K3	P-K3
47. P-K3	P-K3
48. P-K3	P-K3
49. P-K3	P-K3
50. P-K3	P-K3

(a) Spero remarked that Kt-B3 is better and in fact his usual play, but purposely tried the text to lead his opponent into something new which he surely did not expect.

NEW BASEBALL ORGANIZATION
Boston's newest diamond organization is the Young Men's Church Baseball League of Greater Boston, formed at a meeting held at the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A., with the following officers: President, Earl B. Jacob of Brookline; vice-president, Gustaf A. Olsson of Jamaica Plain; secretary, George W. Fairbanks of Roxbury, and treasurer, W. J. Rosbury. There are six teams in the league, as follows: Westminster of South Boston, Baker Memorial of Upham's Corner, Elliot Congregational of Roxbury, Roxbury Presbyterian, Second Church of Jamaica Plain, and the Harvard Church of Brookline. A schedule of 10 games has been arranged, opening next Saturday and closing July 1. The leading team will then meet the winning nine from a similar league in Dorchester.

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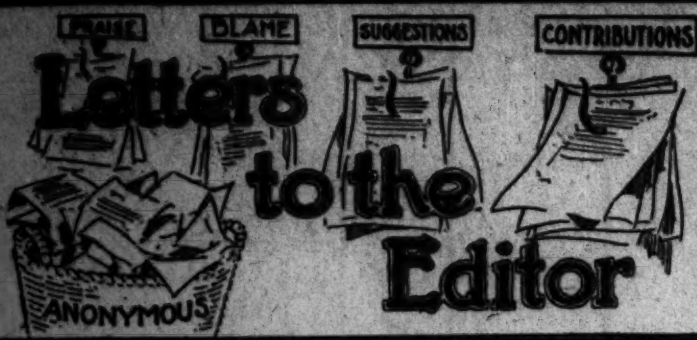
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CLASSIFIED AD'S BY COUNTRIES AND CITIES



Editor

A Definition of Civil Service

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your editorial concerning removals in the Post Office Department comes to my attention, and as I prize your good opinion I wish to point out the error of your conclusion.

It must be apparent to you that many governmental functions involve in the administration thereof certain elements of secrecy, if those who are entrusted with the carrying out of policies are constant talebearers to those who are eager to trip up an administration and cause it to fall in its purposes, you can readily see how the most honest and able men must be thwarted. If, for instance, a certain big drive is planned on bootleggers, there are certain elements of secrecy about it. Again, if a great drive was to be made against disloyalty, there are certain elements of secrecy about the plans, and so it is in carrying out any big movement; if you are surrounded by those who want you to fail, they can "leak" and bear tales and thereby handicap an administrator.

I do not believe there is anything in my letter which your editorial referred to which would give rise to the suggestion made in the editorial that the property of the Government is the property of the party in power. As you say that: "If every department in Washington is run on a business basis and for the benefit of the people what secrets can there be for talebearers to carry?" here lies the trouble:

Loyalty a Requisite
You cannot run a government on a business basis if it is permeated with talebearers who are willing to defeat your plans. You could not successfully run your paper with foremen in charge who were constantly letting things get in your paper contrary to your interests for the sake of ridiculing the Christian Science.

I am sure you well know that every business man in the development of his plans and purposes is compelled to maintain a certain degree of secrecy about certain things, particularly when he is surrounded by people who are willing to block him. I do not mean that there are any permanent secrets in government, but during the formulation of plans, certain things are more wisely kept to one's self for a time until his plans develop. You must have things in your own office which you would not like to have peddled to your critics, and particularly until you get ready for the public to know them.

All this is merely another way of saying that to be successful any business man must be surrounded by those who desire his success and believe in the things which he is trying to accomplish, rather than the opposite.

I am very well aware of the desire of Christian Science people to be fair. They have always been more than fair with me, and therefore I am assuming that you would not intentionally mislead the public with reference to my motives and intentions.

A Limit Proposed

I believe in the very best possible system of civil service, which shall protect the servants of the Government and insure as far as possible a continuing force of efficient personnel. I believe that civil service should reach up fairly high, but there comes a point where I think it must give way to the other and very important consideration which is the foundation of our form of government, namely, that when the people by their votes send a man into the White House to accomplish certain things, such man, as President, must not be fettered, hampered, and annoyed, and to that extent the will of the people thwarted. In other words, he must have surrounding him in the higher positions involving administrative discretion men and women who believe in the policies which the people have committed to him. They need not necessarily be of his party, but they are quite likely to be, because the opposite party does not believe in his principles.

Such a President, under such circumstances, might select many of his administrative staff from those in the service. He certainly would do so if he could find the right combination of efficiency and loyalty; but if he cannot find such combination of efficiency and loyalty from among those already in the service, he should not be limited. He should have the right to choose from the great host of men and women whose peculiar qualifications and peculiar interest in the subject make his selection proper in the judgment of the President.

This is about all the distinction there is between those who believe in unlimited civil service and those who believe in limited civil service. It is not going back to the spoilsman's idea, at all. It is merely protecting the Executive, who is responsible for his reforms and policies, in order that he may carry them out and not be defeated by those who do not sympathize with him and are willing to bear tales against him or otherwise defeat him in his purposes and policies which have been committed to him by the great body of the people.

I have decided this with some readiness, but I think it clarifies my position, and I would appreciate your giving it publicity.

Yours very sincerely,
JOHN H. BARTLETT,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1933.

Medals and Valor

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
In your issue of Monday, Feb. 20, 1933, on page 14, it is stated that

"more than 7,000,000 British war and victory medals have now been issued for valor during the great war." I should like to inform you that neither the British war medal nor the Allied Victory medal is for valor. Any sailor or soldier who served at sea or overseas during the war is entitled to both medals. I myself have received the two medals, but neither of them is "for valor." I served in the Royal Navy during part of the war and therefore am "entitled" to them.
(Signed) WILLIAM S. SMITH,
Dublin, Ireland, March 16, 1932.

The Engineering Lockout

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I claim a little of your space to make a few suggestions indicating a way out of the unhappy position into which the engineering lockout has landed us?

I notice in the paper that although there is no likelihood of Government intervention at the present time, "the Premier will take the matter in hand as soon as an accommodating spirit is shown on both sides." In other words, the politician will step in as usual when the persons concerned have practically come to a settlement amongst themselves.

I hope sincerely that nothing of the sort will be allowed in the present instance. It is high time that we protested against the intervention of politicians in matters which belong exclusively to the men who are responsible for carrying on the great industries of the country. I have watched the effect of this interference for a quarter of a century, and I have never known an instance where anything better than a patched-up settlement has been the result—a result which has led to infinitely greater trouble later on.

In support of what I have said so often about the inability of politicians to deal with industrial matters, I would call attention to some remarks made by Sir William Barton, member of Parliament for Oldham, in a speech delivered at Newcastle. Sir William said:

"I will tell you, after 12 years of parliamentary experience, that the three or four men who mainly shape legislation at the present time have not, combined, the knowledge of trade and industry or of principles of economics which are possessed by nine out of every ten of the men who undertake to carry on any large undertaking."

"During the passing of this bill [the Safeguarding of Industries Bill] Mr. Chamberlain committed himself to the extraordinary doctrine that our export trade was merely the surplus of home trade—a statement just 100 years beyond the time, and only applicable to a self-contained country; but it illustrates the abysmal ignorance which was behind these disastrous fiscal exploits of the Government."

Fancy a trade like the cotton trade, which only makes a fifth of its output for home consumption, being regarded as a trade which only exports its surplus! And what about the engineering, shipbuilding and shipping trades? Do they only export their surplus? Such ignorance, as Sir William Barton, says, is abysmal. Why, then, call in men such as these to put our affairs straight? Had we not much better have the points at issue laid before an independent body composed of men who either hold or have held important positions in organizations representing Capital and Labor and controlling the staple industries of the country? What I counsel is that work should be resumed, and let both sides submit their case to such a body as I suggest.
(Signed) CHARLES W. MACARA,
33 York Street, Manchester, Eng.

Granite From New York

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Our attention has been called to an article published in your paper of April 1 (page 9) describing the additions to the American Museum of Natural History. However, we want to call your attention to the fact that in the last sentence of the article in your article you say "Grindstone granite from quarries in Maine will be used."

The truth regarding location of our quarries is that they are in New York on an island in the St. Lawrence River, have their own dock frontage and shipping facility that permits the loading of barges at the quarries and the shipping, by water, of the stone direct to New York City via Oswego and the Barge Canal.
(Signed) A. P. HARTWELL,
Cleveland, O., April 11, 1932.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

Fortune Players of London in
New Play About Shakespeare

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 11. A WAS but natural after the controversy aroused by Miss Clemence Dane's "Will Shakespeare," the production, by the newly founded Fortune Players, of Messrs. Clifford Bax and H. F. Rubinstein's biographical play, upon the same subject, had been awaited with curiosity by many. Comparison of the two plays gives, it seems, first honors to the lady, even after making full allowance for the fact that Mr. Basil Dean, at the Shaftesbury, had at his disposal, a more experienced company, a larger stage, and a setting as elaborate and beautiful as money and skill could make it.

The reasons for Miss Dane's relatively greater dramatic success are these—that she has a more convincing theater than have the two male collaborators; that she possesses more skill than they in the building up of dramatic scenes; and, moreover, that she can write with larger rhetorical power, and with richer lyrical beauty. More free and fertile in invention, also, she relies much less than do the men upon knowledge and quotation; and her drama gains greatly in consequence. The faults which principally aroused the antagonism of many critics to her work—and they were very serious faults—were the belittling of Shakespeare's mentality. Miss Dane scarcely endowed him even with a sense of humor and showed a not easily pardonable contempt for, or ignorance of historical fact, whether shown in incident or in character.

Close to History

Now these, curiously enough, are the very qualities in which Messrs. Bax and Rubinstein's play is strongest. Saving only a few comparatively unimportant points—everyone, for example, will not accept "Timon" as being a really Shakespearean play—the authors arouse in the spectator no desire seriously to challenge their erudition. Throughout the five episodes of the drama—which would run more smoothly were there fewer of them—the narrative adheres pretty closely to known historic fact.

The play opens in 1592, with Will Shakespeare, a gentle, lovable individual, and a young and fervent admirer, played with commendable earnestness and sincerity by Mr. Harold Scott.

PERCY ALLEN.

Of these episodes the first and the last, being the simpler and closer to truth, were also quite the best received. These two scenes gave pleasant, and what is more, convincing pictures of the poet in youth and age, especially the last, which was so sympathetic that upon the fall of the curtain the audience seemed to recognize that, with all its faults, the play as a whole did something which Miss Dane's version did not—it presented a Shakespeare big enough to write both comedy and tragedy too. Unfortunately the Hamlet episode, which should have proved dramatically the most effective of them all, fell comparatively flat, partly for lack of sufficient rehearsal, but chiefly for want of a more experienced cast. However, it is open to question whether that noble closet scene—surely one of the most moving in the whole world's drama—could ever survive such liberties as these borrowers have taken with it. Equivocal passages from a master mind are dangerous material for lesser men to play with.

The house warmly approved the Will Shakespeare of Mr. Ion Swinley, who, excellently made up from first to last, played with easy humor, and showed, when necessary, admirable power, dignity, and restraint. He portrayed with fine truth the gradually changing phases of the poet's mind, from youthful exuberance to quiet resignation; and a few more rehearsals, combined with stronger support, would have bettered him still further. Especially touching was the last scene at Stratford between Shakespeare in retirement—a gentle, lovable individual—and a young and fervent admirer, played with commendable earnestness and sincerity by Mr. Harold Scott.

PERCY ALLEN.

Paris Sees Comedy
By Count Tolstoy

"L'Amour, Livre d'Or" Staged
by Jacques Copeau

ONE must be grateful to the Vieux-Colombier for having introduced Paris to a Russian writer of real comic gifts. Count Alexis Tolstoy is a playwright of distinction and his cheerfulness is a welcome relief after the flood of gloomy Scandinavian plays and pessimistic Russian dramas—one of them by his illustrious namesake—that have lately been seen in Paris. "L'Amour, Livre d'Or" is in its way a gem of theatrical art. It is full of real humor; it bubbles with gaiety. What is extraordinary is that the war and the revolution instead of making the Slav more melancholy, seem to have driven Russian artists back to a somewhat simple fun-making. Count Tolstoy began to write for the theater in 1912. At that time Russian writers were affecting decadence. They were turning to the morbid. They were like those young men of another age in England who posed sadly in poetic attitudes in drawing-rooms in the then fashionable Byronic manner.

Not at All Doleful

Count Tolstoy broke in upon this dolefulness. He refused to have anything to do with it. He produced comedies that recorded the joy, the humors of life. He succeeded as few of his contemporaries have succeeded. But outside Russia he is comparatively little known. He was certainly unknown to Paris and to the present writer until the circumstances of recent years compelled him to take refuge in France. Throughout all these grave events he has kept the high spirits of a child who possesses the highest culture—if the combination of naïveté of another of knowledge, and of enlightened observation, can be imagined. There is something peculiarly refreshing in the products of this Russian. Its juvenile delight, its simplicity, and its artistry were seen in the productions of the Chauve-Souris. You might regard as trivial—you could not regard them as other than delightful. Something of the same quality marks the work of Alexis Tolstoy.

In the piece put on by Jacques Copeau he deals with the introduction of the frivolous artificial French manners into the rude Russia of the age of Catherine. It is a happy idea. It enables him to contrast the rough primitive ways of thought of the Russian provinces with the rather ridiculous elegance of fashionable France of the eighteenth century. Catherine encouraged this exaggeration of French follies, and the conflicts of the most comic character which resulted are exceedingly piquant.

An Affected Princess

The story that Tolstoy tells is of a young princess married to a foreigner who preserves the ancestral manners of the country. "L'Amour, Livre d'Or" is the name of an affected light almanac which Catherine has sent to the Princess. The effect upon her is at once amusing and disastrous. Her thoughts are filled with absurd intrigues and fates galantes. The Princess, her husband, troubled by the romantic ideas of his spouse, proposes to bring her back to reason by the

methods which his fathers had found efficacious. But as he takes up his stick a messenger from the Empress herself enters to announce that Catherine is coming on a visit.

This scene in the Russian provinces is painted with remarkable skill and irresistible humor. The humor becomes still more irresistible when the messenger of the Empress, a handsome officer, who is also a victim to these artificial foreign manners of the court, becomes sentimental—according to the rites laid down in "L'Amour, Livre d'Or." The Princess is no less sentimental. She, too, studies in "L'Amour, Livre d'Or" the proper replies and she models her conduct with its false poetry, its pretended languors, on the flamboyant phrases of "L'Amour, Livre d'Or."

Sprightly Satire

The satire is exquisite. As a playwright Count Tolstoy knows well how to construct his piece, which is full of sprightly incidents. The only fault which can be urged against it is that at the end he changes the key and seems to indicate that the sentiment grows more sincere. The denouement of this sentimental comedy is indeed unsatisfactory. But perhaps the situation is saved by the final note when the Princess, always according to "L'Amour, Livre d'Or," considers it her business to faint in the arms of her servant.

All this is played by the Vieux-Colombier couple in the lively fashion. Catherine Jourdan is a charming Princess and Louis Jouvet is the drolliest of rude simple Russians. The art of Valentine Teissier who took the rôle of the Empress is of a high order. Paul Göttery as the handsome officer was good as he always is but unfortunately he is developing more and more a stiffness of manner.

At the same time an "arlequinade" by another Russian writer, Nicolas Evreinov, was performed. The three immortal characters of Arlequin (Robert Allard), Columbine (Suzanne Ring), and Pierrot (René Biancard), are skillfully employed to enforce the philosophy of the writer in "La Mort Joyeuse." The philosophy is perhaps somewhat simplistic—it is that life should be enjoyed and death not feared. It is a philosophy that is certainly true, but then the phrase may be understood in different ways, and one cannot altogether approve the moral that the author seems to draw. Nevertheless the arlequinade is quaint, original, and entertaining. The audience was rather puzzled about its meaning and a little disconcerted by the novelty of the form—for novel it was in spite of the fact that conventional characters were taken. The staging was not in accordance with the rules of Le Vieux-Colombier, which does not usually employ painted scenery. But for the occasion the Russian stage setting was adopted. Serge Soudeikine, that remarkable artist so fond of vivid colors and delightful childish patterns, an artist revealed to Paris by the Chauve-Souris, designed the finest and freshest scenery, perfectly unreal, but wonderfully evocative, in what must now be known as the Russian manner.

Stage Notes

The Selwyns announce "Deburau" as the first play in which they will present the Guitrys to an American audience. The New York engagement for the three famous French players, Sacha and Lucien Guitry and Yvonne Printemps, is to begin Dec. 25. Associated with the Guitrys will be the leading members of the Comédie-Française.



Miss Eleanor Painter

Photograph by Alfred Cheney Johnston

Revival of Opéra Comique
Looked for by Eleanor Painter

cause Théâtre Company brought to America by permission of the French Government.

Shakespeare's birthday is to be marked by a special performance in London on behalf of the "Old Vic" reconstruction fund. The date selected is the afternoon of April 23, and the scene is to be the New Theater, which has been lent for the purpose by Matheson Lang. The project, which is being carried out by Sir Israel Gollancz (chairman of the Shakespeare Association) in conjunction with a strong committee of distinguished men of letters. The program will consist of excerpts from favorite Shakespearean dramas, the different rôles being assigned to past and present members of the "Old Vic" company.

Great interest is being displayed just now throughout Germany in the dramatic works of John Galsworthy. His polemical play, "The Mob," recently produced at the Breslau Theater, has proved the success of the season; and the performances of this controversial drama are being eagerly booked in a large number of provincial towns. The thesis of this work (capital versus labor) has attracted so much discussion and public interest that the Berlin managers have dispatched their emissaries to acquire the metropolitan rights; and there is a great deal of competition among them to stage the play in the capital.

George M. Cohan announces that his producing plans for next season will include plays by Augustus Thomas, Eugene Walter and Ethelbert Hales. His new musical piece, "Little Nellie Kelly," will open in Boston in June.

Scottish National Theater

The movement toward the formation of a Scottish National Theater, which was first mooted nearly two years ago, is progressing rapidly; and considerable interest is being displayed in the matter. It is just 12 months since the Scottish National Players came into corporate existence at Glasgow, under the auspices of the St. Andrew Society, of which Lord Howard de Walden and Dr. Neil Munro are prominent members. The scene of the society's activities is the Glasgow Athenaeum, where a small stage has been installed. When a larger theater becomes available, and at a moderate rental, it is the intention of the committee to launch out on more ambitious lines and challenge comparison with similar bodies. The society already has the nucleus of an appreciable public. The membership of the Scottish National Players is strictly confined to amateurs; and the avowed object is to develop and encourage purely national drama typifying highland and lowland life and manners. Twelve such plays have already been produced, and several of them with a very fair measure of success. This is particularly the case with regard to the most recent production, an adaptation in four acts of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Weir of Hermiston."

"WHAT I have hoped for most during the run of 'The Last Waltz' is that the performance should be a means of encouraging American girls to prepare themselves for appearances in operetta," said Miss Eleanor Painter one afternoon recently in the course of a talk with a caller about her work in light opera. "For I feel sure that there is to be a revival of opera comique in the United States in view of the evident decline of public interest in musical comedy."

"For some time, now, it has been difficult to cast opera comique students have been unable to see any future for the native singing actress. Of course, for the very ambitious and exceptionally gifted, there was always the remote possibility of winning an engagement with the Metropolitan or Chicago Opera companies in minor rôles, oh, very minor rôles at first. But this great event could happen for only the few, and those few must first have a thorough grounding in the repertory in European opera houses. But if there were several opera comique enterprises in the United States, all maintaining the best standards of performance, at once there would be opened up a field for the ambitious youngster in which she might discover whether or not she has the talent that would make it advisable to continue her studies with the object of appearing eventually in grand opera."

"Next season the Schuberts, if every present plan is carried out, are to give the American public a production in the true opera-comique vein. 'The Lady of the Rose,' which is now being sung in London. It is to be staged at the Century Theater, where 'The Last Waltz' had its long run, a theater that has been proved practical for this kind of entertainment since it has the large seating capacity necessary to insure the payment of expenses, at least, for a cast and production that are very costly. Mr. Schubert hopes to make the Century Theater a permanent home for opera comique in New York, and believes that the way has been prepared by 'The Last Waltz' and the 'Rose of Stamboul,' which is now current there."

Miss Painter's caller had expected that a good deal of the conversation would center around her performance in "The Last Waltz" at the Wilbur Theater. Boston, but found that she was more eager to discuss the art of opera-comique in general than her own share in re-establishing that art in the American theater. Especially is she interested in the students; she almost seems to feel a personal responsibility for their future. She wishes them to find a reward for the long study that goes into thorough preparation for the light opera stage. "Experience is the great need of the

young singing player, but how is she to get experience? In the days of the Bostonians and the Henry T. Savage light opera there were openings for youngsters of serious ambitions, but for some years there have been only the Metropolitan, Chicago, San Carlo and—nothing. And nothing is what the youngster has been able to get until he or she had sung in Europe. "It is to my two years in opera in Germany and Italy that I owe the grounding that enabled me to undertake my rôle in 'The Last Waltz.' It is with no sense of asking an undeserved sympathy of players that I say this performance is far more difficult than an appearance in opera. In opera the singer has a great body of routine to assist him, and a voluminous orchestra to sustain the emotional key of the play unbrokenly. In operetta the tendency to cut into the atmosphere of the story frequently throws an added burden on the performers of the serious rôles, for they have to make an extra effort to recapture the atmosphere each time they return to the scene. However, there is no reason, except distrust of the audience's capacity to enjoy a consistent entertainment, why opera comique cannot be given with as much illusion as, say, 'Louise' had in the London production when the cast was headed by Marcoux and Edvina."

Miss Painter laughingly declined to take upon herself any special credit for her ability to sing in any position that the emotional and mental impulse of the moment requires. "The fact is that I cannot sing without giving some degree of visual expression to the thoughts and images that the music evokes," she said. "On the concert platform, of course, it is the tradition to be very moderate in the matter of visual expression, but in the theater I feel free to let myself go, within the limitations of taste and self-control. We must feel it, yes, but must not let the audience see that we feel too much. The audience, not the player, must laugh at the jokes and weep in the pathetic scenes. Mme. Schumann-Heink once said to me 'I never sing a song until I am through crying over it.'"

"There are great possibilities for opera-comique in the United States because it has no strong tradition of performance that would prevent it from attaining to something of the modern play's illusion, as staged by Amasco, Arthur Hopkins, or Whithorn Ames. Staged with such illusion, a corresponding illusion, such as could be achieved with an adequate, well-directed orchestra, a first-class ensemble and the modern pictorial stage settings, I think the public will discover an astonishing new world of entertainment. But first place must be given to the singing ensemble."

Miss Painter is to sing at a number of performances of "Hugon" and "Madame Butterfly" this coming summer in Berlin.

William Faversham in 'Out to Win'

Majestic Theater, Buffalo—Charles Dillingham presents William Faversham in a new play, "Out to Win," by Richard Farwell and Dion Clayton Calhoun, adapted for America by Guy Bolton. The cast:

Anthony Barracough, Richard French, William Faversham, Hilbert Torrington, David Glasford, Sydney Cranbourne, H. Conway Wingfield, Lord Almont Frayne, Herbert Hanson, Dorcas, Montague Rutherford, A group of opposition financiers: Mohammed Hassan, Edgar Kent, Joe Hippe, Reginald Carrington, Oliver Laurence, E. G. Thorpe, Playney, H. Ashton Tonge, Bolt, Robert Ayton, A chauffeur, Albert Smith, James Irish, Miriam Elliott, Mary Craven, Jane Houston, Mrs. Barracough, Adria Hill.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 18 (Special Correspondence)—Melodrama seems to be on the top wave of popularity this season, and a melodrama of most exciting type is "Out to Win," which had its American premiere here to-night at the Majestic Theater, with William Faversham as the star and Charles Dillingham as the producer. "Out to Win" is an English mystery play; also, like "Bull Dog Drummond," it is a drama of thrills and suspense until almost the final curtain.

The plot is centered around the discovery of a rich yield of radium. Its exact location is known to one man, Anthony Barracough, who has associated with him three financiers. It is necessary for Tony to make a trip to a distant country and obtain his contract for the radium lands, also the map of the area. In the meantime a gang of foreign financiers, including Mohammed Hassan, know that the radium has been found, but are uncertain where; so they dog Anthony's footsteps.

Now Tony has a cousin, Richard French, a down-and-out specimen of humanity, whose remarkable likeness to Tony makes it possible for him to masquerade as his cousin while the latter slips off to get his all-important papers. The ruse works, aided by the efforts of a woman who has a grudge against Tony. Dick, supposedly Tony, is kidnapped by the foreign gang, rushed to the country home of one of them and there, for a fortnight his persecutors try to force from him a confession regarding the location of the radium lands, maps and territory grants. Dick, made of the gritty stuff that all melodramatic heroes must possess, refuses to divulge the secret he does not know to save himself by confessing that he is not Tony. This fact is discovered by the girl who had trapped him. Notwithstanding her desire for revenge, she has grown to admire the calm courage of the man under fire. Her horror when she discovers that the wrong man is being held leads her to effect his escape, which is accomplished in a thrilling and quite original manner.

Then comes a mad ride to London at midnight, another wild race to get the precious papers to a place of safety. Pursued by the infuriated gang, with an automobile wreck and the stealing of another car to add extra excitement, the game is played to a highly satisfactory finish, when the radium capitalists are protected, the lovers are safely bestowed and the gang of criminals is properly felled and trapped.

Much is left to the imagination in "Out to Win," but the story moves forward by leaps and bounds, and the suspense and mystery are admirably sustained. The likeness of the two cousins, Dick and Tony, suggests, of course, another successful mystery play, "The Masquerader," in which

the same idea was brilliantly employed.

Mr. Faversham is well fitted to the leading rôle, or rôles. He is the suave, polished, imperturbable, courageous English gentleman to the life, ready to risk everything for the success of the one big adventure. Also he plays with remarkable realism the part of Dick French, gentleman adventurer, and, frankly, the better man of the two. The first night's audience gave vent to its emotions in such insistent applause that the star was compelled to step out of his character and make a curtain speech at the end of the second act.

Jane Houston gave a brilliant performance of Mary Craven, the amateur adventures. Edgar Kent's Mohammed Hassan is a smooth character study of a polished villain, and the rest of the characters are acceptably taken. Fred G. Latham staged the piece.

Apropos of R. C. Carton's new play, "Other People's Worries," just produced at the Comedy Theater, London, quite a number of instances occur of former English actors developing into dramatists. Thus, R. C. Carton himself was an actor until 1885, when he first devoted his attention to playwriting. Of his 20 comedies, several have been remarkably successful. Then Sir Arthur Phero was for some years a member of Henry Irving's company at the Lyceum, and for which he wrote his earliest effort in 1877, a "curtain-raiser," entitled "Two Hundred a Year." Other actor-dramatists are to be found in Horace Hodges, part author of Cyril Maude's great success "Grumpy," and A. E. W. Mason, who is perhaps better known as a novelist than as a dramatist. Still, he has several plays to his credit, the latest of which is "Running Water." A. E. W. Mason was at one time a politician and a member of parliament.

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THEATRICAL

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Chicago, Illinois.

Geo. M. Cohan's Comedians

in

The O'Brien Girl

SEATS THREE.

THE HOME FORUM

Marryat and Cooper and Conrad

MARRYAT was really a writer of the Service. What sets him apart is his fidelity. His pen serves his country as well as did his professional skill and his renowned courage. His figures move about between water and sky, and the water and sky are there only to frame the deeds of the Service. His novels, like amphibious creatures, live on the sea and frequent the shore, where they flounder deplorably. There is an endless variety of types, all surface, with hard edges, with memorable eccentricities of outline, with a childish and heroic effect in the drawing. They do not belong to life, they belong exclusively to the Service. And yet they live, there is truth in them, the truth of their time; a headlong, reckless audacity, an intimacy with violence, and unthinking fearlessness, and an exuberance of vitality. His adventures are enthralling; the rapidity of his action fascinates; his method is crude, his sentimentality, obviously incidental, is often facetious. His greatness is undeniable.

It is undeniable. To a multitude of readers the navy of to-day is Marryat's navy still. He has created a priceless legend. If he be not immortal, yet he will last long enough for the highest ambition, because he has dealt manfully with an inspiring phase in the history of the Service on which the life of his country depends. The tradition of the great past which he has fixed in his pages will be cherished forever as the guarantee of the future. He loved his country first, the Service next, the sea perhaps not at all. But the sea loved him without reserve. It gave him his professional distinction and his author's fame—a fame such as not often falls to the lot of a true artist.

At the same time, on the other side of the Atlantic, another man wrote of the sea, with true artistic instinct. He is not invincibly young and heroic; he is mature and human. His fame, as wide but less brilliant as that of his contemporary, rests mostly on a novel which is not of the sea. But he loved the sea and looked at it with consummate understanding. In his sea-tales the sea interpenetrates with life; it is in a subtle way a factor in the problem of existence, and, for all its greatness, it is always in touch with the men, who, bound on errands of war or gain, traverse its immense solitudes. His descriptions have the magisterial amplitude of a gesture indicating the sweep of a vast horizon. They embrace the colours of sunset, the peace of starlight, the aspects of calm and storm, the great loneliness of the waters, the stillness of watchful coasts, and the alert readiness which marks men who live face to face with the promise and the menace of the sea.

He knows the men and he knows the sea. His method may be often

faulty, but his art is genuine. The truth is within him. The road to legitimate realism is through poetic feeling, and he possesses that—only it is expressed in the leisurely manner of his time. He has the knowledge of simple hearts. His sympathy is large, and his humour is as genuine—and as perfectly unaffected—as is his art. In certain passages he reaches, very simply, the heights of inspired vision.

He wrote before the great American language was born, and he wrote as well as any novelist of his time. If he pitches upon episodes redounding to the glory of the young republic surely England has glory enough to forgive him, for the sake of his excellence, the patriotic bias at her expense.

Perhaps no two authors of fiction influenced so many lives and gave to so many the initial impulse towards a glorious or a useful career. Through the distances of space and time those two men of another race have shaped also the life of the writer of this appreciation. — Joseph Conrad, in "Notes on Life and Letters."

Byron on Buonaparte

Writing to Murray on 2 April, 1817 (see Letters, iv, 94), Byron says: "There have been two articles in the Venice papers: one a review of C. Lamb's 'Gleanings' . . . and the other a review of 'Childe Harold,' in which it proclaims the most rebellious and contemptuous admirers of Buonaparte now surviving in Europe. Both these articles are translations from the Literary Gazette of German Jena."

The following letter was addressed to the editor of the Venice newspaper by Byron:

Sir,—In your journal of 27 March, I perceive an article purporting to be translated from the Literary Gazette of Jena, and referring to a recent publication of mine in England. In this there are misstatements which I must be permitted to correct.

It is there asserted that Buonaparte is the protagonist of the poem under a fictitious name. Buonaparte is not the protagonist of the poem under any name, and where he is mentioned it is openly, and by his own; the canto is a continuation of a work begun several years ago, and on a very different subject.

It is true that he is treated of, in a part of the poem referring to the battle of Waterloo, as an historical personage. I have spoken of him in the language of my country, and with the freedom of my nation, as a man of great qualities and considerable defects, but with the respect due to misfortune; I have no hesitation in saying that I see neither crime nor merit in having alluded to an English prisoner without bitterness; had he been still Emperor of France, I should have either spoken of him differently, or not at all. I did not flatter him then, and that is probably a reason (if we may judge from example) why I do not abuse him now.

It is added that I show myself in this work extremely angry that peace, order, and repose are re-established in Europe; this is another mistake; I trouble myself as little about Europe as Europe can possibly trouble herself about me, but I can hardly be out of humor with a peace which has enabled (me) to see so beautiful a country as Italy.

It is asserted that I do not love my country; excuse me, I love it well enough to smile at such an imputation, and to look back at my every vote which I have given in her Parliament, as a refutation of the charge.

It is said in this article that Buonaparte is my idol, and that I have written nothing on Lord Wellington; the first is false, and the latter true, and neither of these circumstances is of any consequence.

The conclusion that I "surpass all the other admirers of Buonaparte," appears to me to be a "non sequitur" of the Literary Gazette of Jena. Are there none surviving of all who once were so? What is become of France and Italy, to say nothing of other nations of Europe?

To conclude, I beg leave to assure you, that I am neither admirer nor vituperator of Buonaparte; were I either one or the other I should not conceal it; the admiration of him has also ceased to be dangerous, but if it were so, I should not conceal it the more on that account. Lord Byron's Correspondence, edited by John Murray, C. V. O.

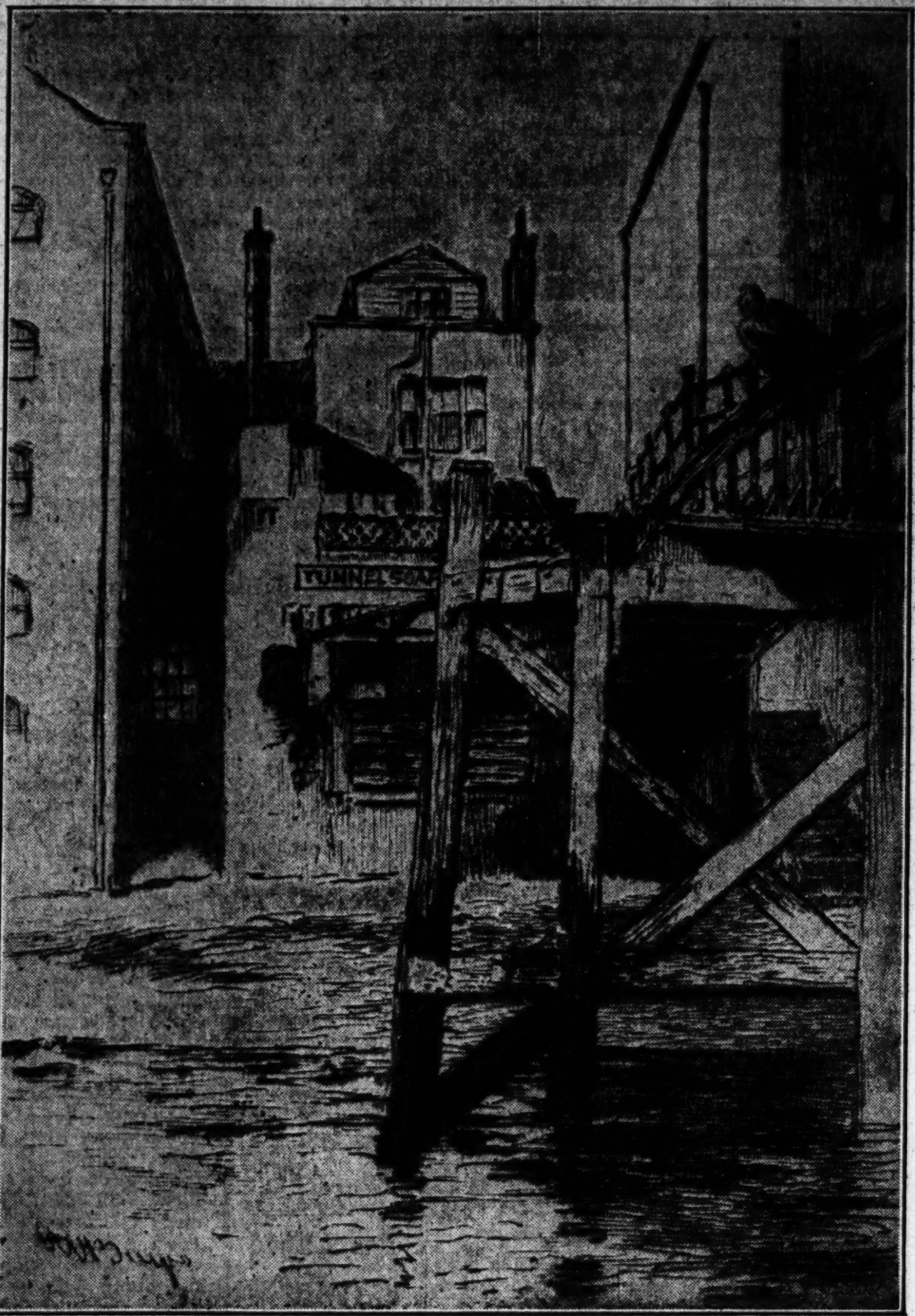
Sea Painting

The ships are now sailing over the wide ocean, parting the restless waves; the winds breathe softly and fill the hollow sails; the seas appear covered with white froth, as the proud cut through the consecrated maritime waters, where runs the flock of Protus.

The winds push them so gently as one who has the heaven for his friend; the air is serene, the skies appear without a cloud, or fear of danger; they have already passed the cape of Frasso, of ancient name, in the Ethiopic coast, and the sea uncovers before them the new fates that encircle and is ever washing round.

Already the loving star scintillates in the horizon before the bright sun, and visits, messenger of the day, the earth and the wide sea with a gladdening brow.—Camões.

The statesman of today requires as comprehensive a vision, and as profound a wisdom as those of former times, with intense labor, and a far wider range of knowledge; but he requires other gifts once scarcely needed; for he has not only to decide what ought to be done, and the wisest way to do it, but he has to do it or as much as he can, in the face of obstacles which would have baffled Mars, and before which Chatham and Walpole might well have stood aghast. To be useful and great he must carry the nation along with him, and be the embodiment of its soberest and maturest wisdom.—David Gregg.



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An Old London Wharf

MODERN evolution and old-world picturesqueness are not on good terms with each other, and the former, unfortunately, always seems to get the better of the latter. In many places the banks of the Thames have been and, luckily, are still a gold mine for the artist; but the quaint little spot which Mr. A. W. Bayes chose for his etching has had to give way to more material considerations. All the more reason to be grateful to him for having perpetuated this little bit of the old riverside.

How "Comus" Was Written

Milton's musical tastes had brought him the acquaintance of Henry Lawes, at that time the most celebrated composer in England. When the Earl of Bridgewater would give an entertainment at Ludlow Castle to celebrate his entry upon his office as President of Wales and the Marches, it was Lawes that application was made to furnish the music. Lawes, as naturally, applied to his young poetical acquaintance, Milton, to write the words. The entertainment was to be of that sort which was fashionable at court, and was called a Mask. In that brilliant period of court life which was inaugurated by Elizabeth and put an end to by the Civil War, a Mask was a frequent and favorite amusement. It was an exhibition in which pageantry and music predominated, but in which dialogue was introduced as accompaniment or explanation.

The dramatic Mask of the sixteenth century has been traced by the antiquaries as far back as the time of Edward III. But in its perfected shape it was a genuine offspring of the English renaissance, a cross between the vernacular mummery or mystery-play and the great drama. No great court festival was considered complete without such a public show.

It was a strange caprice of fortune that made the future poet of the Puritan epic the last composed of a cavalier Mask. The slight plot or story of Comus was probably suggested to Milton by his recollection of George Peele's Old Wives Tale, which he may have seen on the stage. The personage of Comus was borrowed from a Latin extravaganza by a Dutch professor, whose Comus was reprinted at Oxford in 1834, the very year in which Milton wrote his Mask. The so-called tradition collected by Oldys of the young Egertons, who acted in Comus, having lost themselves in Haywood Forest on their way to Ludlow, obviously grew out of the poet's poem. However casual the suggestion or unpromising the occasion, Milton wrote out of it a strain of poetry, such as had never been heard in England before. If any reader wishes to realize the immense step upon which he has gone before him, which was now made by a young man of twenty-seven, he should turn over some of the most celebrated of the masks of the Jacobean period.—Mark Pattison in "Milton."

Frederick Douglass in Boston

He stood there like an African prince, majestic, in his wrath, as with wit, satire, and indignation he graphically described the bitterness of slavery and the humiliation of subjection to those who in all human virtues and powers, were inferior to himself. Thus it was that I first saw Frederick Douglass, and wondered that any mortal man should ever have tried to subjugate a being with such talents, intensified with the love of liberty. Around him sat the great antislavery orators of the day, earnestly watching the effect of his eloquence on that immense audience, that laughed and wept by turns, completely carried away by the wondrous gifts of his pathos and humor. On this occasion, all the other speakers seemed tame after Frederick Douglass. In imitation of the Methodist preachers of the South, he used to deliver a sermon from the text, "Servants, obey your masters," which some of our literary critics pronounced the finest piece of satire in the English language. The last time I visited his home at Anacostia, near Washington, I asked him if he had the written text of that sermon. He answered, "No, not even notes of it." "Could you give it again?" I asked. "No," he replied, "or at least I could not bring back the old feelings even if I tried, the blessing of liberty I have so long enjoyed having almost obliterated the painful memories of my sad early days."—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in her Letters and Diary edited by Theodore Stanton and Harriet Stanton Blatch.

Forsythia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The brief March sunshine seemed too faint a flame
To touch the first buds into blossoming;
The world seemed bleak until forsythia came
With yellow veil, to wrap the chilly spring.
This April day, on leafless shrubs there lie
Pale saffron tints, deepening to cloth of gold,
Like tarnished splendor of some ancient dye,
Or that rich hue which Juno loved of old.

Ten thousand petaled bells lift golden throats
Effulgent, diminutive, upon the breeze
In muted strains; their fragile, tender notes
Are hushed to faint, transcendent harmonies.
The world is bright. A child cries shrill and gay,
"Oh see, it's spring!" Forsythia blooms today!

—Frances C. Hamlet.

Recalling Goldsmith's Adventure

Another drawing-room that was thrown open to us was that of Lawrence Hutton, whose house on West Thirty-fourth street still stands. Hutton was an amateur in friends; he collected them as other men collect china or postage-stamps, and as he himself was a good friend he acquired a remarkable assortment. . . . There were not wanting those who called Hutton a literary and artistic snob, but, like Matthews, he was just as friendly and hospitable to many of us who had no reputation as he was to his more famous guests. I recall many Sunday evenings in his drawing-room and dining-room with very great pleasure.

Through Bunner I became acquainted with the Puck staff, and it was to that periodical that I contributed some of the earliest of my humorous sketches. Puck, which had originally fallen in St. Louis, had been started in New York in German, and the English edition was then struggling for existence. Many a time did Schwartzmann declare that they would get out no more English Puck, and it was only because of Bunner's remonstrances that it was continued. . . . Bunner wrote the editorials which attracted the attention of serious minds all over the country, and he was then beginning to write the poems and short stories that were destined to give him an honored place in American literature. . . .

Among the frequenters of the office at this time was George H. Jessop the dramatist, who later inherited an estate in Ireland and thereafter lived abroad and never failed to entertain such of his old friends as presented themselves at his door.

Jessop had been a newspaper man in San Francisco before he became a dramatist and was present in his capacity of dramatic critic at Modjeska's debut there as an English-speaking actress. Deeply impressed by her talents he imparted the opinion the next day to a manager named Harry Sergeant and the latter made haste to sign the Polish artist for her first American tour.

Jessop was the great-grandson of a jovial Irish baronet who lived in a remote part of Ireland, and one night two young men paused in the village to ask a peasant which was the best house there, meaning, of course, the best house of call. The peasant indicated the baronet's manor house which was the finest place of residence, and thither the two travelers made their way and asked to be entertained for the night. The baronet courteously asked their names and saw that one of them was the son of an old friend of his, and, realizing that they had mistaken his home for an inn, amused himself by assuming the mien of a

Rest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Jesus the Christ uttered the inspiring invitation, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," he not only compassionately recognized the human need, but offered the only certain method for obtaining rest. Had mankind understood the Master's message and taken the necessary steps toward entering into this rest, the history of the world's weariness since his day would have remained unwritten. Because men, however, were unable to prove useful what they believed to be a promise of rest in mortal conditions, they came to regard these words as having no practical bearing upon the everyday needs of a wearied and wearisome existence.

The reason for the failure to experience this spiritually prescribed rest lies in the fact that, while yearningly willing to accept the benefit, men have been unwilling to accept and to fulfill the necessary precedent conditions. Jesus called attention to these conditions in his further behest: "Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light." Having failed to perceive and to employ the true method of finding rest, because of the failure to see that the "yoke" and the "burden" of the Christ are the denial and subjugation of the material senses through the spiritual understanding of God and of man as His image and likeness,—as His reflection,—mortals have formulated a wholly material definition of rest as the repose that is found in sleep, the refreshment that is found in inactivity or freedom from any fatiguing work. Having accepted this definition of rest, men continue to find a corresponding weariness in work, and an uncertain and unsatisfying rest in inactivity and in sleep.

It may be remembered, by way of contrast, that Jesus once called his disciples apart into a desert place to rest for a while; for they had been engaged in arduous toil. It was here that the multitude soon found them, and here that the Master gave his disciples that great lesson of rest in activity. Instead of driving the multitude away, so that he and his disciples could find repose in inactivity or in sleep, he found for himself, and helped them to find, true refreshing in the feeding and the restoring of the multitude. Jesus understood and demonstrated the great truth of being which Mrs. Eddy explains in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"

(p. 219), where she says: "God rests in action. Imparting has not impoverished, can never impoverish, the divine Mind. No exhaustion follows the action of this Mind, according to the apprehension of divine Science. The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work."

It may be objected that the lofty spiritual task in which Jesus was engaged was different from the everyday grind of the workaday world, and that to him special grace was given. It is true that Jesus' task was unique; but it is also true that the truth which he revealed, and through the understanding of which his work was accomplished, is as certainly operative and as immediately available in the lightest or the severest human task, as it was in his unparalleled demonstrations. It was precisely this truth which he insisted upon. God is infinite and ever present; and man, in truth and in reality, expresses or reflects God. Because divine Mind exists in perpetual restful activity, and because man reflects God in every spiritual quality, therefore we reflect rest in the proportion that we reflect divine, spiritual activity.

This spiritual truth, therefore, becomes applicable to human needs as one endeavors to reverse the false mortal belief that rest can be found only in cessation of activity and in sleep, and strives to understand that God is present to help and to succor in any and every human circumstance through spiritual understanding. It may be recalled that when Moses prayed that God's way might be shown to him, the answer was given in the words, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." It is this understanding of the ever-presence of infinite, divine Love that gives succor to every mortal sense of weariness.

This does not mean that men must undertake to work day and night and never to slumber, in order to prove that they are gaining the understanding of true rest. Christian Science by no means requires that anyone shall attempt, summarily, to reverse an age-long custom which humanity has believed of value. Rather does it teach that if one uses today what little he understands of divine Truth, his present need will be met, and his understanding will be thereby increased for tomorrow's possibly greater demand. It teaches, in short, that, as Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 218), "the consciousness of Truth rests us more than hours of repose in unconsciousness."

landlord and obsequiously setting before them the best the house afforded. So lavish was their entertainment that it was with fear and trembling that the young men asked for their bill the next morning and not until then did their host explain his joke. The son of his old friend was Oliver Goldsmith, and the episode gave the latter the idea for "She Stoops to Conquer."—James L. Ford, in "Forty-odd Years in the Literary Shop."

Stevenson Himself

I shall dip a random bucket into the well of memory, and try whether the yield from our fourteen years of close intimacy, may be such as to supplement and complete to any purpose the image which readers may otherwise have formed of him. . . . A poet, an artist, an adventurer, and yet a profoundly sincere moralist and preacher and son of the Covenanters after his fashion, deeply conscious of the war within his members, and deeply bent on acting up to the best he knew. . . . I first saw him at the beginning of August, 1873. . . . I had landed from a Great Eastern train at a little country station in Suffolk, and was met on the platform by a strapping man in a velvet jacket and straw hat, who walked up with me to the country rectory, where he was staying and where I had come to stay.

He spent those summer nights and days for us all as I have scarce known any spend before or since. He seemed, this youngster, already to have lived and seen and felt and dreamed and laughed and longed more than others do in a lifetime. He showed himself moreover full of reading, at least in English and French—for his Latin was shaky and Greek he only got at through translations. Over wide ranges of life and letters his mind and speech ran like the fingers of a musician over the keyboard of an instrument. Pure poetic eloquence (coloured always, be it remembered, by a strong Scottish accent), grave argument and criticism, riotous freaks of fancy, flashes of nonsense more illuminating than wisdom, streamed from him inexhaustibly as he kindled with delight at the delight of his hearers. . . . Nothing proved to my mind Stevenson's true vocation to literature, or encouraged me more to push him under the notice of editors, than the way in which he exercised from the first a firm artistic control over his own temperament, suppressing his tendency to exaggerations and superlatives, and precisating a deliberate moderation of statement and lenity of style.—Sir Sidney Colvin, in Memories and Notes.

The Dappled Fox-Cub

Gracefullest leaper, the dappled fox-cub
Curves over brambles with berries and buds,
Light as a bubble that flies from the tub,
Whisked by the laundry-wife out of her suds.
Wavy he comes, woolly, all at his ease,
Elegant . . .
Nature's own prince of the dance:
Then he sees
Me, and retires as if making excuse.
—George Meredith.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1922

EDITORIALS

ALTHOUGH the Philippine mission to the United States is to be non-partisan in island politics, several of its members have been utilizing the time before the mission starts to assist in the opening ceremonies of what seems likely to be one of the most critical elections in Filipino history.

The New Party in the Philippines

This election, which is set for October, will probably decide whether Osmeña or Quezon, the two foremost political members of the mission, will lead the Filipino people. The issue on which it is to be fought is somewhat hazy to Americans, who have a good deal of respect for both of these men, and have never been at great pains to distinguish their policies. Up to quite recently Osmeña, as Speaker of the lower House, and Quezon, as President of the Senate, have been regarded as joint and mutually friendly leaders of the Nationalist Party, which by a large majority now governs the Philippines, in so far as Filipino elective bodies govern the archipelago under the organic law laid down by the American Congress. But early this year they broke off friendly relations, and Quezon, resigning his office in the Senate, assumed the leadership of a new party. The new party is somewhat ambiguously called the "Collectivista" Party, a term which has reference to its supposed democratic form of political leadership, however, rather than to any tendency toward economic Marxism. Its real significance lies in its claim to be a party of youth, of a degree of Philippine patriotism more ardent and more defiant than any that has gone before. The "young men" are said to be behind it, the men who claim that the Americans have "missed too many boats" in the islands, and who make "immediate independence" and "No compromise" their principal rallying cries.

The departure of these men from the old Nationalist Party has split the party wide open, and has coated the fissure thus created with the acid of personal and factional quarrel. The Democratic Party, long deprived of the salubrity of office, has hailed the rupture as a new evidence of the instability of the Nationalist politicians, and looks forward to making the most of the prospective three-cornered campaign. Both Quezon and Osmeña, after a period of mutual defiance in the newspapers, are now campaigning in the country, and, in spite of the fact that the election is still six months away, the political pot, after the best congressional examples, is already boiling vigorously. Quezon has even gone so far as to threaten, it is reported by cable, that he will not go to the United States unless "immediate independence" is made one of the essential mandates of the mission. Obviously, if General Aguinaldo is to hold the party together as a "non-partisan and representative" group, he has his work cut out for him.

Some way must be found to bridge over the gulf between the Filipino leaders' present hope—and it is a pervasive one—that immediate independence is a practical quantity, and the decreasing inclination of the American people to so regard it. No doubt some sentences in the Wood-Forbes report have needlessly exacerbated intelligent Filipino opinion. That report made two main points. It proposed that "the present general status . . . continue until the people have had time to absorb and thoroughly master the powers already in their hands." But then it also protested that under no conditions should the United States be "in a position of responsibility without authority," and it made several recommendations toward tightening that authority in the interests of consistency and efficiency.

Now the American people cannot have it both ways. Either they must stand on the measure of freedom given to the Filipinos under the Jones Bill, or they must go back on that solution and reintroduce a further proportion of American authority. It is felt by the Filipinos that General Wood has given merely lip service to the Jones Bill, and that he really inclines toward retrenchment of Filipino liberty. That is a most unfortunate impression. From what has been published of General Wood's well-considered opinions, his policy is to take no liberties from the Filipinos which they now enjoy, but simply to extend the probationary period which they must undergo before they accede to new liberties.

That is an intelligent point of view fully consistent with General Wood's record. It is acceptable to most Americans, who are prepared to see the Filipinos make some mistakes before they steer out into mid-stream as a full-fledged nation. But they are not prepared yet to remove the American captain from the bridge, nor American marines from the quarter-deck; the lessons in navigation are not yet quite finished. It is to be hoped that Mr. Quezon will be told this plainly by Democrats and Republicans alike, when he again reaches the United States, but that the assurance will be always added that this temporary prohibition carries with it no shadow of denial of the prospective widening, year by year, of the hardly-won and well-deserved liberties of the people of the Philippines.

A VIENNA dispatch says that the size of the liquor bill of Austria in 1921 "has aroused renewed agitation for some form of at least modified prohibition." Well it may, for the bill is officially given as 211,000,000,000 kronen (about \$6,220,000,000), three times the Austrian national coal bill, and about equal to the total circulation of currency. For a country suffering like Austria during and since the war, cut down in area to that of an ordinary American state, unable to pay its debts, with a large part of its population at times on the verge of starvation, with thousands living on the charity of other lands, to spend in drink in one year more than the total cost of the proposed bonus to United States service men is staggering. To be sure, the whole population is accustomed to beer or wine from childhood, but with the situation such as is revealed in the Government's drink figures, this would seem to be a good time for Austrians to revise their habits.

Russia represents one of the great assets of the world. It is an asset of inestimable value to its own people. It is an asset of enormous possibilities to the other great nations.

Russia now stands before the world at the end of its resources. Whether at the Genoa Conference, or later, the elements which have fastened themselves like an incubus upon the life of a great people will be forced by irresistible circumstances to recant those destructive theories of government, of finance, of economics which have brought disaster to Russia and destroyed, for the time being, her power of independent functioning. She needs the help of the rest of the world, and needs it in large measure, to pull herself out of the slough of despond. And she will receive it abundantly, whether now or in the proximate future.

The price which Russia is to pay for the help by which alone she will be able to rehabilitate herself constitutes the problem for solution. It is in this basic situation that Russia needs a friend at court, a power that shall see that the legitimate interests of the Russian people are conserved; that the Russian people do not have to pay a ruinously high price for the cooperation of the world. Not because European statesmanship is selfishly bent upon destroying Russia, but because behind statesmen stand selfish interests, striving to obtain for themselves advantages which would prove disastrous to the Russian people.

In this basic situation it is in the power of the United States to perform a service to the Russian people and to the world of which they are destined to be, as they have been in the past, an important factor. It is reassuring to note in Washington dispatches that American diplomats are keeping a close watch on the processes of the attempted reconciliation between the European powers and Russia. It is good to note that:

What America does see in the Genoa program is an unblinking effort to "get rich quick" at the expense of the Russian people. It detects in Europe's readiness to sit down with Lenin's delegation an apparent willingness to admit Soviet Russia to the society of civilized nations in exchange for far-reaching economic concessions in Russia. America concretely suspects an Anglo-Franco-German deal for the exploitation of Russia, from which everybody is handsomely to profit except the Russian people.

That may, or may not, be the correct view of the plans which European statesmanship has evolved for the future of Russia. But the fact that America is closely scrutinizing the processes of reconciliation is a pledge of vast good to the people of Russia.

Since the beginning of Russia's piteous downfall, America has performed friendly services of inestimable value to the Russian people. It is America that has stood between Russia and wholesale territorial spoliation; America that has taken the leadership in feeding starvation-stricken Russia; America that elicited from Japan, at the Washington Conference, the pledge that the Japanese occupation would be only temporary; and to this pledge, given by Japan on a specific issue, Secretary Hughes succeeded in imparting the solemn character of an international agreement.

It is fitting, therefore, that America should assume, during the proceedings at Genoa, the same honorable rôle of conservator of the patrimony of the Russian people. It is a rôle almost identical with that which America has assumed in China—the rôle which has assured benefits which the Chinese people will feel increasingly as time goes on. As in China, so in Russia, America should stand for the "open door," against exclusive privilege, against the exploitation of the Russian people.

Apart from its immediate aspect, the assumption of such a rôle of friendship for the Russian people is a consideration of great importance for the future, a guarantee of peace in time to come. It is a fact incapable of controversy, in the light of history, that a Russia accepting at the moment of her extreme weakness and distress conditions humiliating to a great people, would not tolerate the perpetuation of those conditions. A Russia exploited, bereft, taken advantage of, would not remain quiescent in her hour of returning strength. The world would face a war for the restoration of Russia to her full rights.

Thus, on the ground of present justice, as well as on the ground of the maintenance of the future peace of the world, America would do well to protect Russia in her time of weakness.

THE proposal of the Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Harry M. Daugherty, that the people, all of whom, he roughly estimates, are users of coal directly or indirectly, form a sort of opposition union to protect themselves against any unreasonable demands of the mine operators and their employees, is one that may bear some analysis. That there is need of such protection cannot be denied, but the method outlined may not at once appeal

to those who have for some years observed the trend of affairs in the coal industry. It might be insisted that the public is, at least theoretically, united in an effort to regulate, by fair and equitable methods, all great producing and distributing agencies, which may be supposed to include the coal industry, the railroads, the telegraph and telephones, power-producing plants, and every utility in which the interest of the public is paramount or equal to that of those who own and operate such agencies. This union of consumers is made up of all men and women who are entitled to a vote in the national and state elections, and once in four years they choose from among their number those whom they intrust with the duty of making and enforcing their reasonable demands.

As it happens, Mr. Daugherty, as a result of this selective process, has been appointed by the Chief Executive, who is the representative of these very people referred to by the Attorney-General, to do just the things

When a Great Nation Needs a Friend

he would have the union of consumers attempt to do through its own spokesmen or representative board. There is no doubt whatever as to the desires of the public, even if that public is regarded as including the striking coal miners and their employers. The overwhelming vote would be for the adoption of a just and fair wage schedule, and a reasonable and equitable commodity schedule, providing decent pay for those who produce the coal and a fair return to the operators and owners of the mines.

Why form a new union which logically would embrace in its membership all those and only those who are already members of an organization fully representative of the interests Mr. Daugherty claims to seek to protect? It is hardly reasonable to believe that the proposed union would function any more perfectly than the existing one. It could do little besides investigate conditions as they are and report to the department of which the Attorney-General is the head. These facts are perhaps as well known to Mr. Daugherty now as they would be after the submission of such findings. And it is quite well remembered that a successful effort was made not so very long ago to block such a thorough investigation as that now urged. Authority was sought by the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into every phase of the coal-producing industry in the United States, particularly for the purpose of inquiring into the profits made by the operators and owners of the mines. The desire was to establish a basis upon which computations could be made with a view of fixing a fair price at which the products of the mines could be sold, and incidentally a fair rate of wages for the working miners.

The extension of this authority was denied. What greater right would a voluntary organization of citizens have than is now theoretically possessed by the people as a whole? The members of such a union as is proposed could not hope to have a more influential or powerful friend at court than Mr. Daugherty, who is clothed with the fullest authority. The inability of the people to enforce their rights, as in the present instance, does not lie in lack of organization. It does lie, however, in their failure to compel those whom they have chosen to act for them to force a recognition of those rights. There is no need to send more representatives and executives to Washington. Those who are already there know what the people ask and what is their right.

IN EXPLAINING the necessity for reorganizing the post offices in many of the larger cities of the United States in an effort to increase their efficiency to meet the growing demands upon them, figures are given by the post office officials which may be taken as an index to the industrial and commercial growth of the country. Not only do these figures indicate the steady and constantly increasing resumption of business following the post-war period; they show as well the perhaps unparalleled growth of business interchange within comparatively recent years. As an example, it is pointed out that the postal revenue in New York City in the year 1921, approximately \$54,000,000, was equal to the postal revenues of the entire United States in the year 1888. The total postal revenue of the country for 1921 was \$463,491,274, compared with \$287,248,165 for 1915.

It is shown that the postal receipts and revenues for the month of March last were larger than for any corresponding month in the history of the department. Now all this must mean something, and that something is not business stagnation, lack of buying power, unemployment, or depression of any kind. Such a record could not be made fictitiously or accidentally. The receipts of the post offices represent, as a whole, actual business transactions of one kind or another, and not all of this business is being transacted in the five or six larger cities of the United States, by any means.

There has been a great deal of untruth about what has been regarded in America as a serious industrial depression. The people, or many of them at least, have deceived themselves into the belief that their industries and their activities were bound, for some remote and unexplainable reason, to reflect undeniably serious conditions elsewhere. To the extent that this belief has controlled or influenced business, depression has manifested itself. But now come the figures which answer all doleful forecasts and predictions of still worse times ahead. The proof should be convincing and reassuring. The figures tell a plain story.

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SPONSORED by Anatole France, the Trades Union Theater of La Grange-aux-Belles has been opened to an enthusiastic, if almost purely working class, audience. The new theater has behind it the Confédération Générale du Travail Unitaire and the Syndicat des Auteurs Dramatiques. The secretaries of these organizations were among the prime movers in the plan. The theater, which entirely ignores the commercialism commonly identified with bourgeois institutions, inaugurates its career with Alfred de Musset's two-act comedy, "Les Caprices de Marianne," followed by a farcical production, "La Comédie de Celui qui Épousa une Femme Muette," the work of Anatole France.

It is not to be supposed that the Trades Union Theater—the Théâtre Confédéral—has to itself a palatial building, a monument to the glory of drama. On the contrary, the scene of the enterprise is appropriately laid in the great hall of the Union des Syndicats de la Seine. The stage is simply the platform so often occupied on ordinary occasions by impassioned mob orators. But, adroitly arranged, with suitable draperies, the transformation from platform to stage is singularly effective. It is true that the actors at moments invade the space which separates the front row of the stalls from the boards, but this is a mere detail. The spectators on the first night were quite prepared to

accept with good humor any little defects due to architectural conditions.

Anatole France's comedy is widely known to English-speaking playgoers as "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife." In "Les Caprices de Marianne," the two thousand spectators, all sons of toil, manifested the greatest appreciation for the subtle, delicate lines of Alfred de Musset. The program was not in keeping with a lay conception of workmen's fare. Paris artisans are evidently a little different from their fellows elsewhere, for they vigorously applauded lines which one would have supposed interesting only to a cultured audience. There is reason to believe that the Trades Union Theater will become an established success, not merely because of its name, but because it appeals to the latent artistic sense in workaday humanity. Those who have made the enterprise possible through their belief in the rich elements possessed by the submerged classes deserve the warmest encouragement.

The name of Anatole France on the first night's program discloses that the effort to raise the standard of entertainment provided for Paris workers has back of it the most earnest of French idealists. As the years pass Anatole France gives himself more and more to schemes for the betterment of the people. His friends of the world declare that he is incorrigible in this respect. Indeed, although he is the first French novelist of the time, he would perhaps willingly exchange the rôle for that of a labor leader. Above all else, he is sincere, and if he delves deeply among the masses, it is with a burning desire to make them happier, more given to thought and philosophy than in days gone by. Hence the new Trades Union Theater.

Editorial Notes

THE winter season on the French Riviera, an extension of the Ligurian coast, where Genoa today attracts the world's attention, has been one of the worst, financially speaking, for several years, not excluding even the war period. The small shopkeepers of Nice and Cannes blame the gambling casinos for taking all of the visitors' money, leaving nothing for trade. Consequently they have organized a business campaign against gambling, giving each customer a handbill to warn him that roulette means ruin. The billboards have also been covered with similar admonitions in large type. The exorbitant rates of the big hotels, which heretofore have been filled with war profiteers, are also blamed for the shrinkage in the number of visitors. The climate has been as delightful as ever. Perhaps the economic conference at Genoa, which is advertising the Riviera all over the world, will bring about an improvement for next year.

DISPATCHES from Genoa and Washington agree that R. W. Child, American Ambassador at Rome, will probably sit in the executive sessions of the Conference held to decide on the attitude that the other powers will adopt toward Russia. The State Department in Washington insists that the status of the American Ambassador will not be changed and that, if he attends the secret sessions at Genoa, he will do so simply as an "observer." Of course, President Harding and Secretary Hughes will trust Mr. Child implicitly, but will not some of the "non-entanglement" Senators insist on some kind of watch being kept over the Ambassador to see that he does not slip out of the observer class and mix America up in something?

EVEN if it is offered in good faith, the resolution of Representative Ten Eyck of New York, introduced in the House of Representatives, looking to the purchase by the United States of that part of Canada lying along the St. Lawrence River, in connection with the St. Lawrence waterway plan, is one that the supporters of the project should discourage. It intersects into the discussion an entirely needless, irrelevant and destructive element. The people of the United States would not look with patience on a proposal to spend the enormous sum of money such a purchase would involve, and the proposition even to make the offer would only rouse bitter resentment in Canada. The thing has all the outward appearances of a red herring.

AN EFFORT will be made in the Canadian House of Commons by a member from Montreal to prohibit Canadians exporting electrical power to the United States. His motion will assert that the export of power promotes the progress of the United States, and thus is a detriment to Canada. There are overzealous patriots in all countries, and the United States is not an exception, but this is an example so extreme that it tends to make the whole idea of national isolation and selfishness ridiculous. This Montreal gentleman might with as much reason propose to keep Canadian wheat out of the United States, because it would help to nourish the people across the line to the detriment of Canada.

A CROWD of 30,000 persons saw the first game played by the Indiana University baseball team which went to Japan on the invitation of the Waseda University team of Tokyo for a series of twelve games there. The visitors lost the contest, a light-hitting affair, taking a shut-out at the hands of the Japanese players. The score was 4 to 0. Here is a double revelation, the size of the crowd indicating a surprising interest in the American national game in Japan, and the score proving an astonishing development of skill in playing it. Such contests will go a long way in promoting friendship between the two nations.

THE gold standard, which bankers are now trying to re-establish in Europe, finds no support from Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, who, despite his five-year banishment from Paris for his peace activities during the war, is still rated as one of the world's greatest financiers. "The sole solution," he writes in his book, "Where Is France Going? Where Is Europe Bound?" "is the creation of a European bank note based not on gold but on credits and international securities." Isn't credit also the foundation of the United States Federal Reserve note, which is believed to have staved off recently one of the periodic panics?

The Post Office as an Index

The Trades Union Theater in Paris

A Consumers' Combine